# RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS-CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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#### RELIGIOUS.

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For the Recorder & Telegraph. EULOGIZING THE DEAD.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The practice of euloing the dead, and of expressing a hope that have gone to heaven, whether they gave devidence of grace before they were cast n the bed of death or not, I am happy to e, is not so prevalent among preachers of e Gospel now as formerly.

I am however acquainted with some serants of Jesus - and good men too I would hope who on funeral occasions indiscriminately raise the dead, and speak of them as having one to the world of peace and rest. I am so acquainted in some societies where it is thought that an individual has gone to perion for 15, 20, or even 30 years,—in conse-ence of the imprudent & unjustifiable mann which this subject has been treated. The nitent are eager to catch at every thing iet their consciences for the present, and ps nothing is so well calculated to harden min apathy, as the hope that they may reand secure an interest in Christ on a dying But the fact that so many who appear ed and exhibit so much sorrow for sin in w of dying, when they recover retur i with -fold more greediness to their former worldpleasures and vicious associates, speaks voles on this subject, and should strike terror o the mind of every one who is trusting to a pe so liable to disappoint, and to a refuge so

The Rev. Mr. Buckminster has some impornt remarks on this subject - a few of which I to copy for insertion in your valuable pa-"It is to be feared," he says, "that arity which hopeth and believeth all things, sometimes discovered more of generous dity than of well founded hope, when it aid great stress and built much consolation the casual expressions and faint sighs of dymen. Far be it from us to excite suspicion recal anxiety in the breast of surviving ship, or to throw a new shade of terror the valley of death; but better, far better it for a thousand breasts to be pierced h temporary anguish, and a new horror added to the dreary passage of the grave, that one soul be lost to heaven by the dee expectation of effectual repentance in a g hour. Those dispositions and habits of which you bring to your dying bed, you carry with you to another world. These s are the dying dress of the soul. They the grave-clothes in which it must come hat last, to meet the sentence of an imtial Judge. If they were filthy, they will filthy still. The washing of baptismal water not at that hour, cleanse the spots of the The confession of sins which have never removed, will not furnish the conscience an answer towards God. The reception elements will not then infuse a princispiritual life, any more than unconseed bread and wine will infuse health into limbs on which the cold damps of death re already collected. Say not that you discarded such superstitious expectations. have not discarded them, while you defer thing to that hour, while you venture on thing but the mercy of God towards a heart y, sincere and sanctified,-a heart, which es heaven for its purity and God for his

For the Recorder & Telegraph. ON THE MODE OF SOLICITING FUNDS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

While the various charitable Societies of the present day, which are the glory of our are opening the channels of communica ato the destitute; the manner of soliciting nds for these benevolent purposes, is a subct which deserves a distinct and deliberate sideration.

anner of execution. And the ultimate sucss of charitable Societies depends, not only on the wisdom with which they apply their ms, but also, upon the wisdom employed in

r without the favor and support of the tian public, charitable Societies caunot ed in their work; and it is very desirable only that they receive support, but that y receive it in a regular course, and a libmeasure. To the Societies themselves n, it is all important that they adopt such a thod of approaching the public with their icitations, as shall secure general approba-m, and that in the highest degree.

To the Christian public at large, who afford support, the manner of solicitation is less important; because, on the moand feelings brought into exercise in conon with giving, depends the experience of declaration of our Saviour, "It is more sed to give than to receive;" and also be-He that soweth sparingly shall reap paringly," while "he that soweth bounti-shall reap also bountifully." "God lov-

cheerful giver." Whether this point has received that attenom the managers of charitable Societies th it deserves, is a question not necessary

w to be settled.

bove pro

E. AYERS.

But as experience and observation are conbringing to view improvements in eve-anch of business, it would not be strange, the course of practice, important alterain the manner of soliciting charitable should be found expedient.

ithout intending to intrude upon the provof those who have the oversight of this ess, or to embarrass the operation of any ng plans, and with all deference to the as of those who have more experience,

I would ask permission, through the medium of your paper, to suggest a few thoughts on this subject, which have arisen from my own observation.

And that the suggestion I have to make, may be explicit and intelligible, it is proposed to give the outlines of a plan of solicitation, and then to consider its advantages.

1. Let the minister of each parish be considered the Agent of charitable Societies in his

own parish.
2. Let charitable Societies, annually, and at an appointed time, (that they may not interfere with each other) address a circular to the ministers of the several parishes, setting forth a statement of facts in relation to their objects, their method of proceeding, and their prospects of usefulness; containing in short, all the information which they wish to lay before the public, touching the importance or results of their particular operations.

3. Let the minister communicate this information to his people, by publicity reading the circular address; and by such explanatory remarks and such appeals to their feelings, as he may think seasonable.

4. After the requisite information is communicated, and the people are thus put into possession of the means necessary to form a correct judgment in the case, let a subscrip-tion paper, prepared and forwarded by the Sobe circulated by some faithful hand selected by the minister, so that every man, woman and child, may have an opportunity of giving according to the dictates of their own consciences.

5. If the minister shall deem it expedient to adopt any measure for collecting money, in addition to the one above mentioned; -if he shall think proper to lay the matter before his church, as a distinct body; -or if any particular class of persons shall, from the impulse of their own feelings, choose to form themselves into a Society in aid of the general object, it will be consistent with the plan for them to do so; and to any extent they please, provided they act from their own convictions in view of

6. Let the subscription papers be returned to the treasurer of the Society; and the names of the donors, or the sums given, in each parish be published in some periodical paper,& in the succeeding annual circular of the society. as a public acknowledgement of their receipt.

This is an outline of the plan proposed, by which to regulate the solicitations of charitable Societies.

And now permit me to point out some advantages which will result from the prosecution of such a plan.

1. This mode of solicitation tends to excite and cherish the principle of charity in the community.

The principle of charity, is love to our fellowmen, and a conscientious regard to the duty of doing good to them all, as we have opportuni-Its exercise must be attended with a sober conviction of the judgment and conscience, that this is an indispensable moral and Christian duty; as much so as to observe the Sabbath, or to abstain from murder or theft. And who will say that there are not ample grounds for such a conviction? True, this duty is not mentioned among the specifications of the decalogue; but the sum of this moral code, as given us by our Saviour, a part of which is, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," embraces this duty as clearly as those which are specifically enumerated. And the repeated injunctions of the Bible on this subject, establish this conclusion.

Now that the regular communication of instruction and information respecting this duty and the occasions for its performance, by the of a people, especially tends to enlighten the conscience and convince the judgment, and thus to bring into exercise an active principle of charity, there can be no doubt. It makes this duty a part of stated public teaching, and affords the minister opportunity to explain and enforce it. By means this duty takes the place which the Bible gives it, among the cardinal and essential graces of the Christian.

But this effect cannot be expected from oc casional and irregular addresses, which proceed from a desire to promote a present insulated object, rather than to establish a principle of duty, and which are chiefly directed to the feelings and passions.

And where this subject is brought to view as connected only with occasional solicitations, it is likely to be neglected by the stated teacher, as unseasonable at any other time; and thus, in the view of all, it descends to the round of an occasional and unimportant duty. Very few regard it at all, as a subject of mor al or Christian obligation.

Indeed, I am greatly mistaken if a large proportion of those who give for charitable rposes under the influence of the common methods of solicitation, do not feel that they are conferring a personal favour on the individual who solicits, or at most on the Society for which he solicits; a favour which it is perfectoptional with them to give or withhold; rather than that they are performing a religious

But it may perhaps be asked, what have we to do with the motives of men in giving? God only can judge their motives. Is it then of no importance what feelings we excite, what principles we set in motion in our intercourse with others, especially on religious subjects. Shall we sink the Christian world to heathenism, while we are labouring to raise funds to convert the heathen world to Christianity?

The truth is, that on Christian principles both the giver and the receiver are benefitted, and the giver more especially. Now, are we warranted to pass by this effect of Christian plan, and without any assistance from the

charity as athing of nought? Paul did not view the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards him betellether the property of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the liberality of the Philippians towards by the subject in this light.—When he mentions the subject in the subj him, he tells them expressly that he did not desire a gift, that is, an expression of partiality to him, -he cautioned them against this motive; but he desired fruit, that is, fruit of a principle of charity, which might abound to their ac-

2. The plan proposed will afford a regular and permanent source of supply.

Parishes and churches are permanently organized bodies. They may be always, and at stated periods, approached with statements and information. They have ordinarily their minister and pastor, who is a stated organ of communication, to whom the people are accustomed, and who of all others is the most suitable Agent among the people of his charge.

Charitable Societies may easily avail themand nothing remains to secure a systematic in- as well as to the funds of the Society tercourse and regular returns, but that they make regular communications. A little practice renders the whole system familiar to all. The return of a stated period will soon be anticipated, it will take no one by surprise, but will find most prepared to meet it with cheerfulness and pleasure.

But this cannot be said of the occasional solicitations of itinerant Agents. Their visits, from the nature of the case, must be irregular and uncertain; and therefore, like comets in the solar system, they cannot be depended on for a regular supply of light or heat. They make a momentary effort, and then their influence ceases to be felt.

Neither can those Societies or associations which are formed by such agency, be regarded as very permanent. They are the effect of an extraordinary stimulus, applied by occasional speeches and sermons, and they require the presence of that stimulus to keep them alive. They glow with zeal and activity for a season, but when the exciting cause is withdrawn, they grow languid and inactive .-It is like giving strong drink to the labouring man. He is all life and vigor while the stimulus operates, but when it ceases he sinks into

This is no less the language of experience, than of reason on the subject. It has been almost the uniform fact, that Societies formed under the influence of special Agents, have shown a strong and rapid tendency to decay. And to keep them in motion, has required the repeated application of the same means which brought them into existence. Many Societies of this description seem to regard themselves as mere passive bodies. They wait to be acted upon by some external force, and do not calculate to move a step, or put a mite into the treasury of the Lord, only as they are impelled by some breeze of eloquence. Such associations will most certainly disappoint those who depend on them for regular supplies. The only material difference between their fruits and occasional donations, consists in the labour and expense of their formation.

3. The plan proposed will afford a more abundant supply than any other.—It is true the first effects may not be so powerful, as those of a system directed to the passions of men. But in the course of years, it is believed the effects of the former will be found greatly to surpass those of the latter system.

The great reason however on which I ground this remark, is the reluctance which almost every person feels to pledge or obligate himself to pay a particular sum for years to come. Associations in regular form do not, and will not, embrace the great body of the communi- lin, which he furnishes with materials for prety. There is a large and respectable class in almost every town, composed generally of the more wealthy, judicious part of the community, who will not subscribe to a constitution, and yet who would give liberally for the present time. They plead, that they know not what their circumstances may be at a future period, they know not what may be the aspects of the Society at a future time. The one, or the other, may materially alter, and leave them the unpleasant alternative of failing to fulfil an engagement, or of acting contrary to their judgment. And of the greater part of those who associate in form, it will be found true, that they give less in joining a Society, than they would give on a present subscription.  $\Lambda$ man who will subscribe one dollar to become a member of a Society, would give two or three on a subscription; and this he would do year after year, unless some unfavorable change should occur in his circumstances. The very proposal then of the formation of a Society, shuts out at once a large class of the communi ty from aiding the cause at all, while it restricts, in no small degree, the liberality of others.

A fact with which I was personally acquaint ed may serve to illustrate this point. A minister in New-England, on receiving the first report of the Jews Society in New-York, read it to his people; and after some remarks, showing the importance of the object, he proposed subscription for the benefit of that Society, In a few days more than 90 dollars were subscribed. The minister proposed to continue this course from year to year. In the mean time, however, Mr. Frey the agent of the Society arrived, and a more powerful or faithful agent cannot be named. A public meeting was held-a large concourse came together, and listened with deep attention to the performances of Mr. Frey. After public exercises, the formation of a Society was proposed. And the result was, that only 35 dollars were subscribed to the constitution.

Now, deducting a considerable donation which came into the first amount, and which could not be expected every year, there is no reason to doubt, that the minister, on his first

Indeed, with the proper information in his in his own parish, than any other person what-

4. The proposed plan will in a great measure

constitute a large percentage of deduction from judge was calling for the verdict of guilty or the avails of their labour. But the stated min-ister takes all this labor in the regular course of crowd—not guilty! Every eye was directed official duty, and without moving from his or- to the spot from which the sound proceeded; bit. Besides, those young men who are now taken up in agencies, might, in the case proposed, be going forth as preachers of the gospel to destitute regions. Thus no inconsiderable selves of this organization in the community; saving would accrue to the cause generally,

5. The plan proposed has no unpleasant

bearing on the feelings of the community. The people receive the information from their minister, whom they regard as their guide in such matters. The proceedings are all their own, and no one is provoked into hostifity by the unseasonable urgency of a stranger. The minister understands the particular circumstances of his people; he knows what to say, and where to stop. He is also an impar-tial Agent,—he does not come forth with the feeling, "I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas." He does not attempt to build up the interests of one institution at the expense of another, nor make statements which will not agree when compared together. No reasonable man will complain of a solicitation presented to him on the ground of facts, and submitted to the decision of his own judgment and conscience. But every man of sense will complain, and many do already, that they are urged and pressed by inexperienced agents, beyond the

limits of propriety.

On the whole, I greatly desire and hope that some one at least of our charitable Societies will try the experiment, and take up the business of solicitation on the ground of principle and conscience; and I have no doubt that the Society which adopts this course, will find itself amply rewarded. PHILO.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. DORCHESTER FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY.

[From the Report of the Directors.] We are sensible that much judgment is ne essary in the distribution of Tracts. The ought never to be dealt out with a lavish hand one or two, judiciously selected, will do more good than dozens, thrown indiscriminately into the hands of an ignorant person. As guardians of your bounty, ladies, we have endeavoured to select with care, to loan with caution, and to distribute with prudence, those Tracts for which our funds have been expended. Nor have we confined our operations to our own town and neighbourhood. It would be selfish to do so, when we hear of those at a distance who are less favoured than ourselves with Christian privileges, and who are disposed to receive with thankfulness those means of

instruction which we, in the plentitude of Gospel blessings, are so prone to undervalue. We are encouraged thus to extend our liberality, by adonation which we ourselves have received within the past year, from the brother of an Irish gentleman, who devotes his time, his wealth and his influence, to this great object. He has built, at his own expense, a large and commodious Tract Society House in Dub paring an immense quantity of Tracts, the subjects of which he selects and arranges himself, superintends the whole establishment, and has for there is reason to believe that many of that deluded people, through the instrumentality of the Tracts which he has sent forth, have en converted to the truth as it is in Jesus.

We could place before you, ladies, did our time permit, many anecdotes connected with the history of Tracts, which were furnished by the members of the London Tract Society, at their late annual meeting; -- but lest we should confine your attention too long to this subject, we will mention only one. It was brought forward by a minister from Exeter, who stated, that not far from the place where he lived, and quite in the country, there were two young ladies residing, and both of them pious. happened that a poor American sailor, having taken up the employment of a pedlar, passed that way, called at the house of these young ladies, and taking his box of small wares from his shoulders, requested one of them to pur chase some Tracts. She replied that there was a certain tract which she was anxious to find, and that she would look over his parcel, and if it contained the one referred to, she would take it. She did so, and finding the paper she wanted, paid the man, and ordering the servants to provide him with some refreshment, went in haste to the door, to receive a friend who had come from a distance to visit her. The poor man in the mean time gathering up his scattered wares, proceeded a considerable distance on his way, and having reached a very retired spot, sat down by the side of the road, and taking his jack-knife from his pocket, began to appeare his hunger with the food so kindly provided for him. It so happened, that in the course of the same day, a most horrid robbery and murder had been committed near this spot, and officers had been despatched to seek out the criminal, and bring him back to justice. A party of them ap-proached this poor sailor, and finding him emwith which the murder was supposed to have

ployed in reading the Bible and pious books to hands, it must be the minister's fault, if he do his fellow prisoners, and was so exemplary in not raise more money for charitable objects his whole conduct as to attract the attention of the jailer, who kindly interested himself for him, listened to his tale of woe, and believed him innocent. When the trial came on, the save the expense of special agencies.

Agents, while labouring to form Societies, drew together a vast concourse of people; and must be supported. And their support will after the examination had passed, and the index was calling for the verdict of guilty or and immediately a young lady advanced, with a paper in her hand, and appeared before the Judge. Her feelings at first overcame her, and she fainted; but recovering herself, and being encouraged to proceed if she had any thing to say in defence of the prisoner at the bar, she stated to the Judge the circumstance of buying the Tract of the poor man,—pre-senting it at the same time, bearing the date of the day and hour when it was purchased. She stated further, that just as the man was about leaving her, a sister, whom she had not seen for many years, arrived from a distance, and as she was anxious, for a particular reason, to remember the day and hour of her arrival, she had made a memorandum of it upon this Tract, which she happened to have in her While she was making this statement to the Judge, the poor prisoner bent forward with earnestness, to discover what gentle voice was pleading in his behalf,—for he had thought himself friendless and alone in the world,-and he was comforted that any one should take a part in his sorrows, even though it should not avail to the saving of his life. But it did avail; for the hour of the murder having been ascertained, and being the same with that recorded upon the Tract, it was evident that the prisoner must have been in a different place at the time it was committed. He was accordingly discharged, and in a moment was upon his knees, pouring forth the grateful feelings of his heart to his kind benefactress. And this, said the Rev. gentleman, (presenting to the audience a small pamphlet which he held in his hand,) this is the very Tract which saved the poor man's life.

You can easily imagine, ladies, the effect produced by the recital of such an interesting circumstance;-yet here the tract alluded to was only made instrumental, by a train of providences, in clearing up the character of an innocent man, and in averting from him the sentence of temporal death. What emotions then ought we to feel where the welfare of the soul is concerned; and what a new impulse would be given to our exertions, were we as much alive to the spiritual interests of our fellow beings as we are to their temporal interests. Should any of us be so favored as to be the instrument, by means of a single Tract, of converting a sinner from the error of his ways,with how much greater joy may we suppose would he recognize such an one in the great day, than the poor prisoner at the bar did her who by the same instrument averted from him the sentence of temporal death!

## REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN BROOKLINE, MASS.

Brief account of the Revival of Religion at Brookline, about 5 miles to the west south westward of Boston, in a letter from the Rev. James Allen, Pastor of the church there, to the late Rev. Mr. Cooper, wrote the day after the Assembly of Pastors in July last. [1743.]

Rev. and dear Sir, -Mr. Balch has been pleased to come thus far out of his way to bring me the glad tidings of your united testimony to the work of God.

I am not able to express the joy with which I received the news; and consequent upon it, I was not able to come to town to-day, being very much indisposed by the head ache, &c. but Sir, I was thoughtful of you, the committee I mean, and now thank the Lord that my secret supplications are so suddenly and fully

I did not give in, as some did, a verbal testimony yesterday to the effusions of the Divine Spirit in a work of conviction and grace mongst us: I thought my being present was sufficient, and then my natural temper ever restrains me from speaking upon such occa-sions before those much wiser and better than myself; but I have since wished I had, to the glory of free and sovereign grace, made ashort declaration in the following manner: That there has been a very distinguishing and remarkable work of God, going on in the land, I have been so much a witness to in many towns where I have occasionally been within these two years, that I think I am as firm in the belief of it as that there is a sun in the heavens, or of my own existence. For what but the God that formed it, can so impress the mind with a sense of sin, and its destructive consequents as to cause the greatest sorrow of heart, and streams of penitential tears to flow from the eyes? What can create in the soul, earnest, restless, and vehement desires after the love, grace, and fellowship of Christ, but that God that first formed the spirit of man within him, and can turn the heart as a river of water? Who but the God of Grace can make the drunkard temperate, and the prodigal son a sober, serious

Which things have been common in other places to my frequent observation; nor are we destitute of some signal instances of free and sovereign grace among us here. There ployed with a jack-knife, (the very instrument | have been scores of persons under awakenings; yea, I have sometimes thought there has been perpetrated,) they seized him at once | not been a single person of my congregation,

but has been under more or less concern about the important matters of another world, and what he should do to be saved: though these impressions I fear are worn off in many, but in others I have no reason to doubt but they have been carried on to a sound and saving conversion. Additions to the church have been considerable for numbers, of such as I hope through grace shall be saved, and chiefly of younger persons, and one of but eleven years of age, and another in the eleventh and last hour of life, being above seventy; three of a liberal education; two of them since hopeful young preachers. In some few the terrors have been so great that they have cried out in distress; in others the liberal communications of divine light and joy have had the like effect.

One of our young converts died the last fall in a very glorious and triumphant manner; the only one that has died among us since the blessed work began. I was called to visit her about ten the evening before she died; and finding her very low in spirit as well as body, I tarried all the night, sometimes discoursing, and sometimes praying with her: but she received In the morning, after prayer, she no comfort. turned her face to the wall, and lay still for a little time; and then broke out and said, now I am ready to die! now I am ready to die! I immediately stepped to her, & said, child, have you found Christ? Oh yes, said she, I have found him, I have found him! I asked her, if she was now assured of the love of Christ to her? anwered, I am sure, I am sure! Now I can leave parents, and friends, and all for Christ! Come Lord Jesus! -Oh sweet Jesus! Oh the anthems of joy !- Oh sweet, sweet, sweet! And other expressions of the like nature: in which happy frame she continued about two or three hours, and then breathed out her soul into the bosom of Jesus her beloved. These things are the Lord's doings, and loudly call for our admiration and praise.

#### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

We learn that a revival has commenced in the Rev. Daniel Johnson's Society, Orleans, Mass. with very encouraging prospects.

By a letter received in this town from New Glow cester we learn that the Congregational church in that place has lately received an addition of 9 members

Brunswick (Me.) Herald. In Topsham there has lately been a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. Five have been added to the Baptist church, under the care of Elder Kendall.

In Green we learn there are very interesting appearances. Meetings are full and solemn. A few pe have been brought out of nature's darkness into God's marvellous light. Careless professors have been aroused and are calling upon God.

Ib.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

#### SOCIETY ISLANDS

The Rev. Mr. Barff, Missionary at Huahine, gives the following particulars relative to the state of religion in that island :-

Public Religious Services.

Services for the more public instruction of the peo-ple of our charge at Huahine continue as usual, viz. reaching three times in a week, twice every Lord's lay, and on the Wednesday evenings. We have behave beheld with pleasure the regular attendance of the people on the means of grace, and also their attention truths delivered, and trust that many have not heard in vain. Our stated congregation continues much the same, from 12 to 1400, and is a little on the increase; some few individuals continue to leave their wonted residence in other parts of the island, to reside near us the benefit of religious instruction

Our meeting with the natives on Monday evenings, for general conversation, continues to excite a lively interest. The texts, with the particulars of the sermons used during the week, form the principal topic of conversation, and we find it a most profitable ner of fixing the truths of the gospel on the minds of

our dear people.

On Thursday evenings a short lecture is delivered to all who are more immediately connected with us, who have either devoted or desire to devote themselves to God in the ordinance of baptism. The natives are also encouraged to open their minds freely, as to their experience of the power of religion on themselves, for the editication of all.

Tuesday and Friday evenings are devoted to the examination and instruction of those who desire to par-ticipate in the ordinances; the former for the instrucof those who offer themselves candidates for baptism, and the latter for those who desire to be admitted to the Table of the Lord, except on the Friday preceding the first Lord's day in the month, when the whole church meets preparatory to commemorating the death of Christ, and for the admission of candidates to

We have also a meeting once a fortnight, which is held the Saturday evenings, with the young persons of our congregation, from 13 to 17 years old, who appear to evince early piety. On these occasions an address is delivered to them, suited to their capacities.

Mrs. Barff continues to hold her meetings with the female members of the church, for mutual editaction and improvement in the things of God. They have

and improvement in the things of God. They have also a prayer-meeting, the Saturday evening before the Sacrament, to implore the Holy Spirit to enable them to partake rightly of that sacred feast.

Additions to the number baptized, and to that of Communicants.

Some have continued to press forward for admittance to the ordinance of baptism, and we trust from pure Fifty-eight adults have been dedicated to that ordinance, and 58 infants; making the whole number of adults baptized here 774; and of chil-dren 569; total, adults and children, 1,343. About 20 candidates are under instruction preparatory to baptism. The church has received a large increase this We observed in our last Report, that nearly all the baptized adults had offered themselves as candidates for communion. We thought it, however, prudent to let some time elapse, that we might have a proof of their attachment to the Redeemer, by a steady perseverance deliberation, no just reason to doubt their sincerity, we have admitted to church-fellowship 192, among whom are several young persons. The whole number of com-municants now is 352, who, we are very happy to say, we have beheld with pleasure walking in the for Happy Deaths of Natices, &c.

Several have been removed by death during the past year, both from among the baptized and communicants, who gave very pleasing evidence of an interest in the Sa-viour. One woman who died in September 1823, who was a member of the church, was also one of our most active teachers in the schools, in which delightful work he persevered until death. The love of Christ, and his atonement as the ground of acceptance, were her themes of rejoicing in the moment of dissolution. Three other members of the church have been called hence, and we may truly say their end was peace. Several also from among the baptized, who have died during the past year, died trusting in the merits of Christ, fo acceptance with God the Father. One person in par ticular, whose name formerly was Hiro, a true son of Hiro, the former Tahitian god of thieves. He was formerly the leader of a band of robbers, who spread terror all around. When the Gospel was first embraced in Hushine he was opposed to it, and det mined, in defiance of Jehovah, to profane the Sabbath, by making a fence, when a small twig of a tree lashed his eyes, producing almost instant blindness, which remained with him till death. When he offered himself as a candidate for baptism, he desired to be called Paul, that he might at least strive to be made like him, both

this life and that which is to come.

Another particular instance we would just mention was a female, who appeared some days before her disution to be filled with praise to God, for salvation by Jesus Christ alone, and continued to urge all around her to seek to enter in at the strait gate. On the night awake, and witness her departure, when she nenced singing the 7th hymn in the Tahitian collection.

"Tamaidi here o oja nei. Tamaidi here o Jesu Christ, Na te Medua i tono mai, Ia ora iana o tatou nei."

Which being translated, runs nearly as follows:—
'He the beloved Son, The beloved Son Jesus Christ The Father sent, That we by him might be saved." einging of which, her happy spirit fled, we trust to be with Christ forever.

## THE MISSIONARIES IN BURMAH SAFE.

Calcutta, 23d May, 1825. .- It gives me infinite pleasure to well. Accounts have this day Accounts have this day been received of them. They have been liberated and sent with other Europe an Prisoners to treat with the British Commander for

A peace will undoubtedly be made immediately, and all be well. I request you to give all possible publicity to this communication, as the Christian World is deeply interested in the fate of these respec-Yours, &c. E. A. NEWTON. ed persons.

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The above copy of a letter from Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Calcutta, to Mr. Evarts, was inclosed by Messrs. Paimer & Co. of Calcutta to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail & Co. of London, with a request to send two

ee copies by different packets. London, Oct. 11, 1825

#### MISSION AT DWIGHT.

Among the Cherokees of the Arkansan The last Connecticut Observer contains a letter from

Dr. George L. Weed, giving an account of his journey from New-England to that station, accompanied by his wife, and Miss Thrall of Windsor, Conn. His concluding remarks are as follows:

Thus we closed a journey of eleven weeks, having travelled near 1600 miles, and without any expense out, for the horses and wagon will sell here for a con-siderable more than I paid for them and our travelling expenses. I disposed of all the Bibles I could take with me; and all your Tracts, as well as 2,000 pages of others, were gone some time before the end of our ourney, & our feelings, when they were eagerly sought and we unable to supply, would have drawn the last cent from our pockets, could we have purchased more

Those Bibles that I could not being are comi water,& will be scattered through the territory, where

At this station there are now seven men women, all of whom have enough to do. There are more than sixty children attached to the schools, which together with the missionaries' children, hired help and visitors, make a family of more than a hundred. All that are well, are required to eat and attend prayers at the dining hall. Our provisious are very plain and orrespond with our tables and furniture the latter consisting of a large tin vessel containing rye coffee, tin basins for coffee Lowls, tin pans for atters,—pewter plates, iron spoons and knives and knive in Hartford. It has cost much labor to bring this es blishment to its present improved state. Have about under cultivation, on most of which There are more than 20 buildings, all S0 acres of land corn is raised. There are more than 20 buildings, all but 4 made of hewn logs. Have a grist and saw mill, a blacksmith's and a carpenter's shop; a good supply of horses, cattle, hogs, &c.

The supplies for us are shipped from Boston for New-Orleans in January of every year, from there they come up the Missisippi and Arkansas rivers, and nois creek, directly to our doors.

This nation is far more advanced in civilization than expected. Their code of laws is extensive. Their opprovements in agriculture rapid. Most of them are collected into villages, have comfortable houses, some consected into viriages, have comfortable houses, some furniture,—dress with much taste, ride good horses, and have saddles for men and women. And one half of the Cherokees own negro slaves, who do all their work. Some own stores of goods.

Gladly would I give you as favourable an account

of their moral condition. But alas! when we look at their state of morals or rather immorality, they of their moral co may well excite our pity, and stimulate us in using those means appointed for their salvation. The mass of the nation are extremely ignorant of every thing of a religious nature. They believe in the Great of a religious nature. They believe in the Great Spirit that made and upholds all things. But as they ve no knowledge of a Saviour, no Bible, no Sab bath, nor any of the ordinances of the Gospel, their condition is truly deplorable. Since the establishment of this mission they have gained some knowledge of divine things. A few have become hopefully pious.— We teach the children to read in English. I teach the boys besides attending to the medical department. Miss Thrall teaches the girls. We are favoured with a mail every other week; so letters and papers directly to us

## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

From the American Journal. RELIGION IN COLLEGES.

Mr. EDITOR,-We have most of us, great reason to stirred in some way or another by the en passant remark in your last number, on the state of religion in Middlebury College. Two thirds of the students re-ligious—what a contrast to the condition of more thern Colleges?

No one residing in the vicinity of a great literary indion can possibly-unless, indeed, in a state of he deepest declension, help feeling most thoroughly interested on such a subject. To behold a multi young men, many of them of superior minds, under a course of discipline, designed to prepare them for a most active and extensive influence in the world, placed before our eyes; and not to conceive a strong and profound desire, that their characters should be formed on the model of the Gospel, and that their lives be in some sort devoted to its promotion, is, I venture to say, impossible for a Christian. But why is it that the er of religion is so little exhibited in the Colleges!

With respect to the Middlebury College, some par-cles of information have come into my possession. which I wish to impart; as I deem them likely to throw some light on this question.

I hear that the discipline of it is, in the first place, in a very high degree, religious-that in ministering of ection particularly, very direct and specific reference is always had to the laws of the Gospel, and that the divine authority is brought, on such occasion bear very fully on the minds and consciences of the bear very fully on the minos and consciences of the youths. It is said, moreover, to be the habit of the professors and teachers to deal with them on the subject of personal religion in private, and to urge the claims of the Lord and Redeemer on them, and press on them the plain call to repentance and faith. religious students, moreover, are reported to be encouraged to participate in these efforts; and are descri-

Another interesting particular is, that the professing Christians of the town of Middlebury, manifest an habitual and deep concern in the welfare of the College, and most especially in its religious welfare. Evelege, and most especially in its religious welfare. Every thing connected with it, seems to interest them. They appear to live, in a great measure, if not only, for it. They have the light to see that it is the pearl of their community, and indeed of their whole State; and grudge no exertions to promote its prosperity. But its entitled prosperity eminently, they are isolated for its spiritual prosperity eminently, they are jeslous for,

and long after; and pray heartily and plentifully on the

One more fact which has been mentioned to me res pecting that Institution is, that it is an object of very deep and solicitous regard with the ministry of the tate, and especially with such of them as live in its vicinity. They are said, most of them, to assemble once a year in Middlebury, not by way of mere form, or for pastime, but to see how the College goes on, and to consult about its interests; and their mi together in affection over it; and they carry its welfare back in their hearts among the people, and diffuse an interest for it through the State, and hold it, till they meet again, as a favourite subject of their efforts and o

ow, if these things be so, they go, in my humble opinion, to account fully for the superior religious character of the Institution in question. If those in whose hands its immediate government is placed, thus discharge their obligations as Christians and as Christian ministers towards the youth under their charge, the general result is just what we should expect; their efforts and prayers are thus re-enforced by the ministers and Christians around them, it is easy to see why that result is so abundant and satisfactory

Far as this, I presume I shall have the full, though perhaps cold assent of most readers. But it may be otherwise when I venture to affirm that in my judgment these facts go very far to account for the inferior religious character of most other Colleges. With respect to hem, can these things be said! I must confess, when reported to me respecting Middlebury, they presented before me in quite a peculiar view.

In the literary Institutions of the same rank with which I have the pleasure to be acquainted, plain, direct, and steady efforts to bring the students under the influence of the Gospel, are not made. They are in many cases preached to, collectively; and have perhaps, a stated recitation, once a week, of a relig kind; but these exercises are permitted to assume character of mere forms, from which no great effects are expected, either by the teachers or the taught; and subjects of them are not, in addition, earnestly plied with the calls of the Gospel; nor are the claims of the great lawgiver of Christianity urged on them with any thing like the frequency and fervency, either in public or private, which the great interests involved in the case

I feel myself impelled, at this moment, to stand up and testify—that during the four years of my College life, passed in an Institution pre-eminent for its literary character and moral discipline, and with instructors all reputedly religious, I was never brought under the inluence of any means of grace, save the lectures and harrangues of the Sabbath, and a weekly cateche lecture; that no individual, old or young, ever spoke to me a word that indicated concern about my soul; and that in all the private authoritative as which I incurred, no syllable was ever lisped to me of that God whose law I was outraging, and whose pel I was treading under foot! But are there not leeds of the alumni of that and of other Colleges, who an make affidavit to the same amount?

As to the religious interest usually manifested for such Institutions in the Christian communities in which they are placed, and in the ears of which their bells are all day ringing -and as to the solicitude commonly ministers in their vicinity, our consciences can tell us, it is by no means, in either case, renarkable

Indeed, it is difficult to say which the popular and ministerial attitude on this subject, shews more ofowness of mind and want of information, or torpor of feeling. Do we indeed perceive that it is youths of disciplined character that are wanted to carry Chrimity through the land, and over the globe-and that they are wanted in great numbers?-Do we ministe really see, that if these are not furnished, we shall have no successors in our places; and that the church of our country will miss all that is to be desired for her, an all that is to be dreaded! Then why thus caress and supine!

But I intend not to peal an exhortation-only to state a few facts, partly reported to me from a quarter I deem authentic, and partly the product of observa-I deem authentic, and partly the product tion and experience. Are they not worth looking in Y. Z.

#### From the Western Recorder. INTERESTING FACT.

Sometime during the last fall and winter, Mrs. tho lives in W-, N. Y. was awakened to who lives in W—, N. Y. was awakened to a deep sense of her danger, while unreconciled to God, and powerfully convicted of sin, by the energies of the She had always been a constant attendant upon public worship, respectful in her treatment of eligion, and of religious persons, and strictly moral in er daily conduct. But her mind, as well as that of her ner daily conduct. was wholly engrossed with the cares of this world: and they prospered in their endeavours to gain property, while they continued unmindful of the Auof all their mercies.

After her awakening, her convictions and distress of find continued to increase, till they issued in a hope, hat she had passed from death unto life. She then, at a suitable time, offered herself to the church, and was received into their communion.

Her husband was a man who was beloved by his ompanions, and being of a lively, social turn of mind, is company was much sought by those who delighted in the merry jest, or the amusing tale. He was not an open opposer of religion; on the contrary, he was us-ually found in his place in the sanctuary, and treated serious things with much outward attention. Like thousands of others in a gospel land, he was thought-less and careless respecting his best interests, yet, perhaps, thought and meant to die the death of the righte-ous. During the whole time his wife was under conous. During the whole time his whe was under con-viction, he manifested no concern, and no opposition. But the day on which she united herself with the church, he was observed to have absented himself from the sanctuary. A neighbour, who called and invited him attend, was answered in such a manner as showed that the evil of his heart had begun to work. As a family they had lived harmoniously truth it had. As a family they had fived narmoniously till now. A division had taken place. Their feelings, their motives, their pursuits, and their interests, were different. He felt that his companion had left him, & that he must now tread the path of sin alone. His sel-fish heart was grieved, and its bitterness was manifested by unkindness and reproaches. To human appear nce, their domestic happiness had fled forever.

-, betook herself to the throne of Grace, and spread her trials before her covenant God. prayer was heard, and the heart of her companion war ceply smitten, yet in a way, and by means, totally inexpected.

Coming in from his labor, on the afternoon of Mon-lay, he began to reproach his wife for the transactions of the preceding day, and expressed his deep regret that she should for sake his society for that of Christians -reminded her of the happy days they had seen; and amented their present difference of feeling and interest.

Looking him full in the face, the tear of affection & Looking him told in the lace, the test of affection as pious concern stealing from her eyes, Mrs.—thus addressed him: "Do you wish me to return to the same situation in which I was before I found peace in same situation in which I was before a round peace in Christ? Do you desire me to be a guilty, unpardoned sinner, exposed to the wrath of a holy God? Are you willing that I should be destitute of holiness, filled with sin, and devoid of that peace which I now possess'
Do you imagine that I shall be less affectionate, or less useful to you, because I am a Christian: Permit me to enjoy my religion in peace, and I promise never to disturb you by remonstrances, in any course you may see proper to pursue.' Conviction seized upon his heart. Filled with distress, he hastily left the room, and sought a place where to weep. Conscience was now awake, reproaching him for his sin, and threaten-ing the wrath of God. With tears of penitence he ight his injured companion, confessed the wrong he had done her, and intreated her prayers. With her this was a time of intense anxiety & agonizing supplication. She felt that in all probability this was the crieating. Size let that it are probability this was the cris-sis of his soul, and the decision of his eternal character. Her prayers were heard. God said to the troubled mind Her prayers were neard. Gog said to the troubled mind of Mr. —, "Peace, be still!" A new world opened to bis view. Christ became the joy and support of his soul, and the gospel plan of salvation his only hope. In just eight days from the time of his first impression,

he found that ' the peace of God passeth all understanding. He united with the visible church, and is now an active, devoted Christian. The domestic altar is reared in his family, and that affection which formerly subsisted between him and his companion, has received a tie, which shall never be dissolved: while they both look, with humble hope, to an eternal union beyond the grave. VERITAS

#### From the Philadelphian. ATHEISTICAL PROFESSION.

The following anecdote will exhibit clearly the strength of Atheistical profession. It is matter of fact, of re cent occurrence.

Mr. B. a resident of ----, had long been a declared Atheist, and in this manner always resisted the messages of grace. Mr. \*\*\*, a minister of Christ whose praise s in the churches, and who had much practice and experimental knowledge of the deceitfulness of the heart, came to the town of —, and gave notice that he would preach the next Sabbath. The friends of Mr. B. invited him to attend the preaching of the word on that day, with the expressed intent of putting his infidelity to the test. "Well," said he, in a tone of confident assurance and defiance, "I will go." He went; and while the preacher reasoned of a judgment to come. After the close of the services of he trembled. sanctuary, a friend introduced him to the preacher, observing at the same time that he was an Atheist. "said the minister. "Yes, Sir," said Mr. an Atheist." "Tis impossible," said the "Tis true, Sir," said Mr. B. "and I should "I'm an Atheist." minister. "Tis true, Sir," said Mr. B. "and I should be glad of an argument, Sir, as I hold it impossible for any man to prove that there is a God; and Sir".—" but hold," said the minister. "I must first be satisfied that you are an Atheist." "Well, Sir," said Mr. B. "do I not tell you, Sir, that I am so!" "But my Bible!" said the minister. "declares that the buman minister. Bible," said the minister, "declares that the human heart, which of course includes yours, is not only desperately wicked, but deceitful above all things, and the Holy Ghost therefore asks who can know venture, therefore, you may be deceived in this matter. "But, Sir," said Mr. B. "do I not know what I be " do I not know what I be lieve! am I not a rational creature!" "Well," said the minister, "let us try the point; I will propose a test to which you can submit without difficulty or trouble; if you will pledge yourself to pursue the course which I shall direct, I will then proceed to the argument which you seem so much to desire." "I do not wish," said Mr. B. "to pledge myself thus blindly to do any thing. What will you have me to do!" "It shall be," said the minister, "such a thing as shall be perfectly consistent with your professed belief, and also reasonable and easy. If (yourself being the Judge) it shall not be so, according to your own scheme—you shall be under no obligation to perform it." "Very well," said Mr. B. promptly, "I will. What do you propose, Sir!" "This night," said the minister, propose, Sir: This night, said the kdark-when deep sleep shall fall upon man and thick dark-ness shall cover the world, you shall, taking solemn shought, and after deep meditation, walk deliberately and alone to yonder hill, and in the thick darkness of the forest which covers its summit, you shall stand and alse your eyes and your clenched hands to the ment above you, and shall then declare: There is no God who created me-There is no God who preserve

God, who created me—There is no God who preserves me—There is no God whom I fear. Will you do this!" "I—I—I cannot say that I will," said Mr. B. "Oh," said the minister, "you are no Atheist; I was sure you was mistaken. We agree on this point. There is no place for argument.

#### BIBLE ANECDOTE.

At a meeting of a Bible Society in the north of England, one of the active agents, who was present, when he had moved the first resolution, said, not call upon any individual to second it, but seeing that I am surrounded by so many sailors, I shall leave it to one of them to come forward." There was a death-like stience of some moments. At length a sailor, with smeath of the sailor, with smeath of the sailor, with smeath of the sailor with smeath of the sailor, with smeath of the sailor sailor. , with a great deal of confidence, and in a harsh tone of voice, said-"Sir, there is not an individual present who has greater reason to second your resolut the person who now addresses you. Before I had arthe person who now addresses you. Before I had arrived at 20 years of age, in every species of vice and immorality I led the van. Our ship was ordered to the Coast of Guinea; a violent storm came on, the vivid lightning flashed around; at last it struck my eyes; from that time to the present I have not beheld the light of day; but, Sir, though I was deprived of sight. I was not deprived of sight. of sight, I was not deprived of sin. I was very fond of having books read to me, but, alas! only had books At length a Scotchman came to my house and said, I know you are fond of hearing books read, will you ear me read! I said I had no objections. He read -I felt interested, and at the reading I said, tell me what book you have readhis reading I said, tell me what book you have read.

Never mind, said he, I will come again and read more; and he came again, and again and again. At last the tears gushed out of my blind eyes, and I carnestly exclaimed, O, Sir, what book is this? This book is From that time, though blind, I see I can disc-rn the way of salvation by a crucified Saviour; from that time to this I have been enabled to follow my ord and Saviour; and I come forward to second this resolution, knowing the advantages of circulating the sacred volume." Subsequent to this, he obtained a few shillings per week, which he divided in various proportions to different religious Societies; and gave x-pence a week to a little boy to read to him the cred scriptures, and to lead him about from house to house, and from cellar to cellar, to tell sailors what God had done for his soul.

## BIBLE SOCIETY IN SWITZERLAND Desire for the Scriptures among Roman Catholics. The Secretary of the Bible Society at Zurich writes, in May last—

The operations of our Bible Society proceed steadi-In operations of our biblessociety proceed steadyly, and with an evident blessing. It is remarkable that, for some time, the demand for the word of God has become very great among travelling mechanics: many are continually applying for New Testaments, and frequently express their gratitude in tears. Among the rest are many of the Catholic persuasion. A ing mechanic called not long ago, from the neigh borhood of Donaueschingen, intreating us to supply him with a New Testament; we accordingly gave him copy of Van Ess's, which he took home with him in the village where he resided, no such book was to nd: his neighbors and friends, delighted with the acquisition, perused it with eagerness and joy; their re-port of it attracted the attention of the Priest, who reested also to see it; and, having carefully examined , he recommended it: the consequence is t, he recommended it: the consequently meet together on Sundays, and edify one another out of the word of God. Within these few days, four Pilgrims belonging to the same village, who were on their way to Einsiedeln, applied to us entreating with the greatest earnestness to be ed with that excellent Book, from which they said they had derived the greatest blessing; and it was thro' a conversation with them, that we learnt the manner which they had first become acquainted with it. These are the first, among many hundred tho Pilgrims, who have inquired after the Word of God. Oh that the Lord might be pleased to open a do making known His Name among the people! sa sent us, some years ago, a considerable a ber of his Testament; but no one scarcely asked for them at that time: at present, however, a hunger after the Word of God seems to have arisen, and we

AN AGED MINISTER. The venerable and Reverend JOSEPH DANA, D. D. of Ipswich, on the 6th Oct. delivered a discourse on the 60th anniversary of his Ordination, from 2 Peter I: 12, 13, 14, 15. He is believed to be the only Minister in this Commonwealth who has sustained that office for so long a term. In the county of Essex, he has been the oldest minister in ordination, ever since the death of Rev. Dr. Symmes, of Andover, in 1807; and of the association to which he belongs, he has been the eldest member since the death of Rev. Cleaveland, of Chebacco perish, in Ipswich, in April, 1799 .- Dr. D. is now 83 years of 1799.—Dr. D. is now 83 years of age, having been ordained Nov. 7, 1765, at the age of 23. He has survived, it is said, every acting member of his church or congregation at his ordination, except one. EssexReg.

have only four copies left!

USEFULNESS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS To the Editor: - How strikingly is the fact of presented before us, that in the Su our juvenile associations of benevolence, our juvenile associations of benevotence, the risegeneration are cultivating the spirit of the gospel preparing for usefulness to mankind. Happy in

would it be for our world, were the spirit white manifested in the following dialogue, better exthe lives of Christians. the tives of Christians.

Soon after entering the School a few Sabbaths sin

I overheard two scholars, about five or six years old whom, for distinction, I shall call James and Henry conversing together as follows:-James .- Henry, which had you rather be, a the nan, or a poor man!

Henry.—I had rather be a poor man.

James .- I had rather be rich.

James.—I had rather not be rich, because rich peo-Henry.—I had rather not be rich, because rich peo-de are apt to be wicked. I should like to have some noney tho', to give to the poor heathen.

James.—O, that's all I want to be rich for.

James.—O, that's all I want to be rich for.

Henry.—I wish I had twenty dollars; I would
give it all to the heathen, who have ut got any Bible
to read, or Sunday Schools to go to.

I know not, Mr. Editor, what others may think but to me, this little dialogue speaks more umes in favor of the Sunday School.

THE SABBATH AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS The following fact given in the journal of the m paries at these islands, will show in what

the Sabbath is held by the natives. While at tea this evening we heard a herald par ing through the district, (the manner in which general orders of the king and chiefs are common their vassals,) making a proclamation to the pe On inquiring of the native boys in our yard, ed, that the object of it was to inform the peo-the next day but one would be the Sabbash command them to have all their food for that pared on the morrow, and not to break the nent of God by working on the "Iatabu". Heralds have very frequently been sent out on ay evening, to give intelligence of the Sabbath, and to command its observance; but the first time we have heard it notified so as to take all excuse from those who disregard it

## RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

EOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1825. THE FAITHFUL MINISTER.

There is no man on earth, whom I regard with s much reverence, as a faithful minister of Jesus Chris He comes with no splendid retinue, to dazzle the ser

ses; he bears no sceptre, to awe me into terror; he posesses none of this world's wealth, or honor, or power and in the endowments of genius, he is perhaps inferi or to a multitude of my acquaintances:- yet wheneve I behold his features, hallowed as they are with the light of holiness, I am compelled to be solemn under the impressions which I feel, and humble for the great ness of the contrast between himself and me. Dark as is my eye to the beauties of religion, I per

ceive in his countenance an expression of benevoler umility and meekness, which no hypecrisy can comterfeit. Men of the world, when admitted to an and ence with kings, return with a look of greater pridbut this man, who holds daily and intimate comnion with the King of heaven, seems verily to regr himself as a miserable sinner! There is not a begg! in all his parish, nor in the world, with whom would not rejoice to converse familiarly upon the terests of the soul. No insult can excite him to ger; for he considers him who endured the condiction of sinners against himself, though Lord of all. The chamber of sickness is no stranger to footsteps,-for he remembers that the redemption the soul is precious, and at death ceaseth foreser. I the house of mourning and the cottage of poverty wherever the voice of affliction is heard-there may find him, administering the consolations of reion to those who are entitled to them, and inviting those who are not, to taste and see that the Lord

His anxiety is not for earthly distinctions, or earth ly pleasures. All these he leaves to the multitude who choose them alas! as their chief good. His est looks far beyond. Other scenes open before him; other hopes and other joys. Often from his secret retire ment does the fervent prayer arise, -

" Call me away from flesh and sense: And when he beholds the prosperity of the wickedproud of their ill-gotten wealth, and forgetting God in the profusion of His mercies-his heart exclaims what he would hardly dare to pronounce in words,-

"Your heaps of glittering gold are yours, And my Redeemer's mine."

May such a minister ever be my portion. May h stand by my dying bed, and utter the last funeral prayer over my dust. And may those who know not the blessedness of such a counsellor and guide, learn it by sweet experience, ere they pass that bourn when no traveller returns!

## THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

At a late meeting of this description in Boston, venerable Layman from the country arose and address ed the audience to the following effect:

A little child was playing on the end of a what An old gentleman who had observed him, afterward perceived he was missing. He hastened to the spot and saw him sunk in the water. He called for helpbut none came. He plunged in,-raised the child and restored him to his parents. It was a noble, humane, a generous action; he was extelled in the papers, he was rewarded with a gold medal.-A another time an alarm of fire was given;-the noise increases; the citizens are aroused; the light soon shows them where the devouring element is raging. They has ten to the spot, and while they are endeavoring to extinguish the flames, it is announced that a sick man is in one of the chambers; he is so enfeebled that he cannot escape. But he must not be burnt alivehow shall he be rescued from the impending danger An intrepid man rushes through the flames, and at the risk of his own life, saves that of his suffering fellownan. It was a heroic, a humane, a noble action. He is extolled in the papers, and applauded in the sccial circle. He finds, too, a great reward in that inward consciousness which every man feels when he has done his duty.

Brethren, do you believe the Bible! Do you be eve that "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." I ask not whether you assent to it verbally-but do you believe it! Take a view then, of the various classes of men in this great city-first, the scoffers at religion-then the men of pleasure-then the mere moralists-and O what mul titudes do you find, who have not been "born again. and therefore, dying as they have lived, cannot see the kingdom of God!

Now it is certain that the case of every such man is infinitely more dreadful than that of the drowning child, or the sick man in his imminent exposure to the flames; -- if in these latter cases we look only to the life which now is. Each of them has a soul of more value than worlds; and that soul is exposed to eternal death! Do you then warn them of their danger -do you tell them of that Redeemer who can save to

are you the the spirit of laid down his Brethren, dead. The home: awake rour own fan ike-minded; ees of the Ho the error of and if it is pre mortal, how i

The Rev. dection by a f a Christian t long after his same of Rock of religion, was, that this

A student i mer term, Wi eturn home, A few days b invited him to to him the te exposed; the belief. " Ne ensider the with us, as pe salvations—:h your soul." amily, (and th make this son ontinuance v victions revi was so gres ag to colle He at length f hope that thre and rejoiced in people free.

Lord was pla England church into our hand Christian Hi agation and re n Boston, In and edited by r was minist only volume edly the first v ever undertal t, the present Brookline, whi that it is probe either a sharer tator of its pro with which th

The volume merous other which, it is pro who would dewould not rega to make further

VERMON The annual teld at Montpel pears from the ince Oct. 28, with \$585, 72 \$706. Of this the time of the a this Auxiliary h It has eleven r tent of \$50 ear

SABBATH The number o the last summer 8 schools, each They commend half. The wi Testament, and a 176,788. Two and promptly rec What ministe

> ivate Christian To the Editor GENTLEMEN our paper the fo s Academy, p

Voted, Tha heological y mission to th pudition of e dge of the fir enesis, and o ew Bible.

A letter to one er Seminary se en information vior Class; 37 may reaso ts at 112 .- Tl

Young MEN' g was held on? otice in the S he purpose of the weather the d Officers electe lose present t

From the Minut pastoral relation. John M. Du ngregation of B n of Synod, in om and declini Church in Congregation attached to and es of Baltimor

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APH 1825.

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uttermost all that come unto God by him? If not, we you the disciples of Christ? "He that hath not spirit of Christ, is none of his;" and Christ even down his life, to save them that were lost.

Brethren, be consistent-faith without works the most difficult part of your work is nearest me: awaken your own hearts, revive religion in or own families; seek the co-operation of brethren hemitided; seek by importunate prager the influenas of the Holy Spirit. He that "turns a sinner from error of his way, shall save a soul from death;" lif it is praise-worthy to save the life of a fellow al, how much more to save the immortal soul!

The Rev. Mr. Frey was first brought to serious rection by a few pointed, but affectionate remarks, from ristian traveller in the same stage coach. Not ng after his conversion, he reproved a Deist by the me of Rockenstein, who had been speaking lightly religion, while at dinner; and the consequence us, that this man also was led to embrace the Saviour.

PRAYER ANSWERED.

A student in one of our colleges, at the last sumterm, was under serious impressions; but, on his ra home, they were in some measure worn off. few days before the end of the vacation, his father led him to a retired apartment, and there described am the temptations to which he was about to be sed; the danger he would be in of losing his conand becoming hardened in impenitence and un-"Now, my son, (said he) I would have you der the two or three days that you yet remain in us, as perhaps your last opportunity of obtaining ation; - he day you leave this place, [it was blesal with a revivai] may be the day of execution to g soul." He then requested every member of his mily, (and there were many praying souls in it) to ake this son a special subject of prayer, during his inuance with them.-Very soon his stifled conions revived, and for several days his distress as so great that he could not think of returnto college. But prayer was heard for him. e at length found refuge in the Saviour; obtained a ope that through His merits, his sins were forgiven; and rejoiced in that liberty wherewith Christ makes his

Since we began to publish accounts of what the Lord was pleased to perform for some of the New England churches in former years, a friend has put our hands an interesting volume, entitled the Christian History; containing accounts of the propgation and revival of religion." It was published Boston, in weekly numbers, during the year 1743, dedited by Thomas Prince, Jr. A. B. whose fathwas minister of the Old South church. It is the volume of the kind we ever saw; and is undoubtthe first weekly religious publication which was undertaken in the country. We have copied from the present week, a brief account of a revival in okline, which occurred more than 80 years ago, so it is probable not an individual survives who was r a sharer in the blessing, or an intelligent specof its progress. It is the last revival, we believe, which that town has been blessed.

The volume contains, also, accounts of revivals in serous other towns in the Commonwealth; some of ch, it is probable, now include but few individuals o would desire a repetition of the blessing, or even old not regard it as a public calamity! We hope make further extracts occasionally hereafter.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this ethcient Auxiliary was eld at Montpeller, on the 13th of October. It apis from the report of the treasurer, that its receipts e Oct. 28, 1824, amounted to \$321, 28; which, \$585,72 then in the Treasury, gave a total of 96. Of this su.n \$190 remained in the treasury at time of the annual meeting. - Since its formation, Auxiliary has paid over to the parent Society \$1529. has eleven members for life, made so by the payat of \$50 each. Also 34 annual members.

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN THETFORD.

The number of Sunday Scholars in Therford, Vt. last summer, was 250. These were divided into chools, each having a superintendent and teachers. bey commenced late, and continued four months and half. The whole number of verses recited from the stament, and answers from various catechisms, were 76,788. Two females, about 13 years old, committed ad promptly recited the whole of the New Testament. What minister of the gospel has committed to memthe New Testame ate Christian has done it!

To the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph. ENTLEMEN,-You are requested to insert in paper the following vote of the Trustees of Philacademy, passed at their meeting, Sept. 28, 1825.

Voted, That at the commencement of the ological year, A. D. 1827, there be reed of students presenting themselves for ssion to the Theological Seminary, as a ion of entrance, a grammatical knowlge of the first 25 chapters in the book of sis, and of the first 25 Psalms, in the Hew Bible A true copy,

M. NEWMAN, Clerk. A letter to one of the Editors from a student in An-Seminary says,-" Forty young gentlemen have information of their intention to join the present or Class; 37 of whom are already here. I think ay reasonably estimate the whole number of stuat 112 .- Things go on prosperously with us."

NG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY .- A meets held on Thursday evening, agreeably to pub-ce in the Session Room of the Brick Church. purpose of forming a Young Men's Presbyterition Society. Owing to the unpleasantness e weather the meeting was thinly attended; a Sowever was formed, a Constitution adopted, ficers elected; the sum of \$250 was subsc ose present to the funds of the Society. [ N. Y. Obs.

n the Minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia at a the Amaries of the Symod of Amaries that recent meeting in Baltimore, we perceive that storal relation heretofore subsisting between the John M. Duncan and the Associate Reformed ation of Baltimore, and the pastoral relation the Rev. Charles G. M'Lean and the congre-f Gettysburg, have been dissolved by a resolunod, in consequence of their withdrawing nd declining the jurisdiction of the Presby Church in the United States of America, and congregations are declared to be vacant, and ached to and put under the care of the Presbyof Baltimore and Carlisle respectively.

excellency Gov. PARRIS, is President of the d Auxiliary of the Am. Colonization Society. ntribution of \$141, 15 was made, last Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Gile's Society, in Milion, for the funswick sufferers.

QUESTIONS.

What is Congregationalism?—On what general principles are the Congregational churches of New

England at the present day established?

A full and satisfactory answer to these questions, would probably remove the doubts and difficulties of many conscientious Christians, respecting church-gov-ernment & fellowship; and would certainly gratify more HONEST INQUIRER.

Does not the practice of noticing in the public prints the apparent happy deaths of those who are cast upon their dying beds in an impenitent state, op-erate as a most dreadful opiate upon the minds of the

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

We mentioned a few weeks since that a revival of religion had commenced in Dalton, Mass. A corres-pondent informs us that between 30 and 40 persons are nbered as converts; & that 25 have joined the Methodist Society .- Zion's Herald.

At Candy's Creek, the latest missionary station formed among the Cherokee Indians, a church has re-cently been organized, and 5 Cherokees admitted. One of these is a very aged woman, who gives much evilence of piety.

The Synod of Pittsburg, Pa. have unanimously decided to transfer their whole interest in the Maumee Mission to the United Foreign Mission Society of N. York, and to become its auxiliary.

The Trustees of the first Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati have agreed to convey the south half of the college lot and edifice (valued at \$17,500) to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for the use of the Western Theological Seminary; should said In-stitution be located in Cincinnati, and provided about \$3000 could be raised to enable the Trus ees to pay the debts due the college.

The Ladies in and near the village of Pendleton, C. have formed a Society for the purpose of aiding in endowing Scholarships in a Seminary about to be established by the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgis, under the style of the Literary and Theological Seminary of the South; to be located in Pendicton

Since the 17th of Aug. the Treasurer of the United Domestic Missionary of New York has received donations and subscriptions to the amount of \$6,462:-\$4,500 of the same being a donation from an individu-Of this latter sum, \$500 have been paid down, and the other \$4000 are to be paid in regular annual instalments of \$1000 each.

The amount of receipts into the treasury of the United Foreign Mission Society during the month of October, was \$1292, 59.

By a letter from New York, we learn that 105 Tracts have already been sanctioned by the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society.

Thursday of last week was observed as a day Thanksgiving in Ohio. Yesterday was Thanksgiving in Vermont. In South Carolina, Friday last.

The Rev. Samuel H. Cox. pastor of the Laight St Presbyterian church in New York city, has refused to accept the degree of D. D. conferred on him by Wilams College; not from any want of respect to that Institution, but from a belief that such titles are injurious to the elerical profession, and " at variance with the spirit, if not the letter of the gospel."

The last Christian Watchman informs, that the Secand Baptist Church and Society in this city [formerly Dr. Baldwin's | have invited Mr. James D. Knowles late of Washington City, to become their pastor.

The Proprietors of St. Peter's Church, in Salem, have voted ananimously to present the Rev. BENJ. C. CUTLER, of Quincy, Mass. an invitation to become Salem Observer.

Ordinations .- In Trumbull, Conn. on the 9th inst he Rev. JAMES KANT, of North Britain, was ordained Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Society in Trumbull; and the Rev. ALANSON BENEDICT, of as a Missionary. Sermon by Rev. Hewit, of Fairfield.

## RECIPROCAL DUTIES.

A very interesting and useful little volume has just ssued from the press of Mr. James Loring of this city, entitled " Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children. The writer is Mrs. Taylor, the well known author

'Maternal Solicitude," " Practical Hints," &c. The subjects it embraces are as follows:-mutual respect-family harmony-self-will-some mistakes in education considered, and the correcting of thempecuniary affairs-rising rank in life-parental and filial conduct, as it relates to the sexes-partiality settling in life-religion-the death of parents-to childless persons-the orphan-conclusion.

Many pleasing anecdotes are interwoven, which give an additional interest to a volume otherwise interesting. It may very fitly be placed in the family library, by the side of the "Christian Father's Pres-

ent." Just published, a Sermon delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa. Oct. 16, 1825, in aid of the funds of the Western Missionary Society. By Elisha P. Swift, Pastor of said church. Pittsburg: printed by D. & M. Maclean, 1825.

New Papers .- We have received a Prospectus of a paper about to be commenced in Keene, N. H. entitled the "New England Observer," and edited by Rev. John M. Putnam, late of Ashby, Mass.

Also a Prospectus of a paper to be published in Troy, N. Y. entitled "The Troy Review, or Religious and Musical Repository." Truman Hastings,

Esq. Editor.
HAMILTON COLLEGE.

A friend has favored us with a catalogue of this Intitution, from which it appears that there are at present 100 students belonging, viz. 29 Seniors, 31 Juniors, 28 Sophomores, and 9 Freshmen. The Faculty are, Rev. Dr. Davis, President-Josiah Noyes, M. D. Prof. Chem. and Miner .- Theodore Strong, A. M. Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil. - Rev. John Monteith, A. M. Prof. Languages -- Wm. Kirkland, A. M. Prof. Latin-Orlando L. Kirtland, A. M. and Henry Ax-

## POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Columbia, London papers have been reeived at N. York to the evening of Oct. 21st, and Liverpool to the 23d.

A fire broke out at Liverpool on the 16th, in a warehouse in Gradwell Street, occupied by Cropper, Benson & Co. filled with 2700 bales of N. Orleans and Bengal Cotton, valued at 40,000l. which was destroyed or damaged. A few days previous about 1400 bales of cotton were destroyed by another fire.—Insured in

Capt. Parry's Expedition .- Capt. Parry has arrived in Scotland, in the Hecla, discovery ship. The Fury was lost in August last-crew on board the Herla. No discovery of importance was made by the expedition. Reached only the lat. of 73 deg. N.

It was feared that the failure of Capt. Parry's dition would derange the plans of Capt. Franklin and the overland expedition.

The great timber ship Beron de Renfrew, from Quebec for London, went on the Long Sand, night of Oct. 13th, where she remained till the 18th, when she was got off by means of steam-vessels, having 30 feet

France.-The Paris papers of the 10th ult. state that there was a disturbance at Rouen when Gen. Lafayette passed through that town. He dined with M. Cabanon, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Depu-ties. More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening, shouting "Vive Lafayette?"
The police thought fit to call out the gendarmerie to clear the street. The popula drawn sabres, and many injured. The populace was charged with

Spain .- The attention of the Spanish Cabinet was uch occupied with the subject of their Color America, and it appears pretty certain that the French and English Ambassadors have called upon Spain to recognise, on certain conditions, the new States of South America. It is also said that the mediation of England ras offered. The Spanish Minister replied that was onered. The Spanish Minister replied that the King was opposed to all absolute recognition of his former Colonies, and the Minister Zea submitted a project that each Colony should have a native government named by the King, to direct its affairs, impose the taxes, and pay an annual sum to Spain.—The King to have a representative in each Colony, with the title of Vice Roy; and, finally, the Colonies on their part, to contribute to pay off the debt of Spain. This project was rejected by the King.

Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, died at Munich on the 13th ult. of apoplexy, in the 70th year of his age. He is succeeded by Charles Louis Augustus, the Prince Royal, who is in the 39th year of his age.

India,-The East India Company are said to have received unpleasant intelligence from India, direct from The Northern Provinces of India, are said in private

letters to be the scenes of constant confusion & revolt Russia and Turkey .- The London Morning Chronicle of the 11th of October, contains a letter which says, "If you already have not the fact from other quarters, the undermentioned postscript of a letter just received from a friend in the North, where means of

information are very good, is much at your service."
"I have just learned from too good an authority, that the Russian army under Witgenstien, in Bessarabia, have crossed the Pruth, and commenced hostilities against the Turks. They have long been preparing for this step, and waited only for the slightest pretext to proceed to extremities.—This will be the harbinger of work for Europe."

[This is considered very doubtful.]

Greece and Turkey .- Accounts from Constantino ple of the 16th Sept. state, that much agitation prevailed among the Janistaries, and that their mormurs had created much uneasiness. The Captain Pacha had entered with his fleet the port of Alexandria, but his vessels were all in the very worst condition. This news, joined to that of the retreat of Ibraham, had caused a great sensation in the public mind.

The siege of Missolonghi was still continued, and it was hoped the place would not fall, as the Greeks were making successful sorties. Among the Greek Chieftains dissensions and intrigues yet existed. A misunders anding subsisted between Mayrocordate and Gen. Roche, agent of the Greek Committee.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- Private Letters from Zante da-10th, give a favourable view of the Greek cause. Ibraham Pacha is said to be surrounded at Tripolitza by the Greeks under Colocotroni. expected that he cannot open his way without great The Greeks are represented to be more united they have ever been, and this campaign may be considered as approaching to a terminatio

Mr. Washington, it appears, together with Gen. Roche, has proposed an armistice to Ibraham Pacha, to which no attention was paid by the latter.

From Smyrna. By the brig Otter, arrived here om Smyrna, which place she left on the 10th Octo-er, information is brough that every thing was tranquil at Smyrna; that the Turkish fleet had remained in ort all summer; and that there had been no late fight-

Another fire broke out in Smyrna on the 19th of Sept. (the former occurred on the 6th of August) which raged for 14 hours, and destroyed 2000 houses, occupied by Turks, Greeks and Jews. The inhabithousand, were quartered gratuitously by the Pacha, in the villages, and in the louses, which had been pre-viously deserted by the Greeks.

Latest from France. By the Stephania, arrived at N. Y. Paris papers have been received to Oct. 24th, & Havre to the 25th. No important news. The truth of bough there is a similar report from other sources.

Letters from Corfu, and several other of the Ionian Islands, to the 18th and 19th Sept. agree in confirming the report of the assassination of Ibrahim Pacha. They say that he fell dead by a pisiol shot at him by the nephew of Hussein Bey, whom he had reproached for quitting Candia, knowing that an insurrection was about to break out in the island. Ibrahim, in an excess of anger, had killed Hussein with his own hand. This event, which every body believes at Corfu, has produced trouble among the Egyptians and Turks, who are returning to Navarino.

The Journal of Trieste repeats these accounts on

the 9th of October, and adds that the Greeks have yielded the island of Paros, opposite Hydra, to the Americans, who are fortifying it for a position in the

DEATH OF COMMODORE M'DONOUGH. The gallant and accomplished M'Donough, the ero of Champlain, the pride and hope of his country, hero of Champiain, the price and nope of his county, has fallen beneath the merciless grasp of the King of Terrors. Consumption, that universal and irresisti-ble destroyer, has triumphed over the brave, and good, making nought the bravery of the hero, but we trust perfecting and rewarding the eminent virtue of the Forced by continued ill-health man and the Christian. to resign the command of the frigate Constitution, he embarked on board the brig Edgar, at Gibraltar, on the 21th of Oct. for the United States-and on the of Nov. on the ocean, far from the dear land which he so loved, and for which he had done so much and so nobly, yielded up his breath, leaving his body to his native earth, and the glory of his name an imperisha-ble legacy to his country. The Edgar arrived off New ble legacy to his country. on Tuesday last, but was blown off, and put in-e Capes of the Delaware. The body will be to the Capes of the Delaware. The body will be brought from Philadelphia, to this city, and will probably be here in the course of to-day. All due respect and fitting honours will be shown to the corpse of the ous dead.

The Commodore has left five children-four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few months since, at Middletown, Con.

A. Y. Com. Adv. Middletown, Con.

The body was brought to New-York last Sabbath norning in the steamboat Bellona, whence it was intended to convey it to Connecticut for interment.]

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Congress.—The first session of the 19th Congress will convene on Monday next. A delegation of Chiefs from the Creek nation have

rived at Washington, invited there by the President. Others are expected. The United States and British Commissioners, with

their assistants for settling the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, are now in session at Albany. The Argus says there is a probability if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate in a friendly and perfect agreement, without recourse to the arbitrament of a foreign power.

The Vermont Legislature has appointed \$3000 anally for 4 years, to be paid to a board of commis ors, and applied by them to the education of deaf and dumb persons, now inhabitants of the State, at the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, in Connecticut.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16 .- Georgia Legislature CHARLESTON, NOV. 10.—Georgia Leguiature.

—The election of Mr. A. H. Powell as President of
the Senate, and Mr. Murray as Speaker of the House,
shew that the friends of Mr. Clark have a decided majority in joint ballot, and it is supposed they will avail

themselves of it to elect their friends and supporters to fill the various offices under the state government.

It is said that Gen. Scott is; to take the place of Gen. Gaines, as Commander of the U. S. troops near

Letters from the South, mention, that one of the largest Mercantile Houses in Philadelphia (said to have been worth two millions,) and one large and several smaller ones, in New-York; have recently failed; and that some additions to Bank Stoppages were feared

The packet Billow, which sailed hence for Halifax two or three weeks since, with provisions and clothing to the value of \$1200 for the relief of the Miramaufferers by fire, returned on Friday last, a handsome acknowledgement from the proper authorities, and expressing a hope, "that the only contest which may hereafter arise between our free and happy countries, may be, who shall best gromote the general interest and happiness of mankind. James Monroe, late President of the United States,

has been sworn as Justice of the Peace in Loudon county, Virginia. He took his seat as junior member of the Court, refusing to accept the chair of the presi-ding magistrate, which was offered him. The sloop of war, launched a few weeks since from the navy-yard, Charlestown, has been named the

Boston Cour. BOSTON. It is said that a silver mine has just been discover

ed on the lands of William Gillespie, Esq. on Black Creek, in Bath County, Virginia. One hundred pounds of ore, it is calculated, will yield 25 pounds of silver. A canal boat, with a cargo on board worth \$60,000 as recently struck by a flaw of wind on Lake

An English Turnip, was raised in the garden of the late Capt. Wait Gould, in Hanover, N. H. the present season, which measured in circumference, three feet and seven inches and weighed nineteen "The yellow fever and black vomit are raging with

all their fury at Puerto Cabello in Caraccas, and for-eigners are dying like flies. There is nothing to be seen but the sick burying the dead. A house was burnt a few days since in Spotswood N. J. Four men perished in the flames, and the rest of the inmates of the house, seven or eight in num-

ber, barely escaped with their lives. Shocking Murder .-- Solomon P. Sharp, Esq. form erly a Member of Congress, and late Attorney General of Kentucky, was 2 or three weeks ago, called to the door of his own dwelling after midnight, in Frankfort,& there murdered by a man who called himself John A. Covington. About \$50,00 have been offered for his ap-

prehension. Murder and Suicide .- The Providence American reports, that the bodies of a woman, and two girls, apparently of about 35, 13 and 5 years of age, had been found near the shore in Portsmouth, R. I. and that it appeared in evidence before an inquest, that the two girls were drowned by the woman, who afterwards drowned herself. The woman's name was found to be Ann Lawton, whose husband has long been absent. The eldest girl is believed to be her daughter, and the youngest her neice, whom she had taken under her care on the decease of its mother; and that their needy co-dition urged the woman to commit the horrid acts.

William Hull of Edgefield District, S. C. was murlered on the 23rd ult. by Samuel Martin, of the same district; making the third murder in that neighbour-hood within a few weeks. The Governor of S. C. has offered a reward of \$300 for Martin's apprehension.

John M' Gully, the cartman who caused the death of Robert Harris, by striking him on the head with the rung of a cart, has had his trial, at a court of over and terminer, in the city of New York, and been found guilty of manslaughter.

Samuel Mills has been tried in Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) for the murder of his wife. Verdict of the jury-mur-der in the second degree. Punishment, eighteen years imprisonment, four and six months of which in sol-

In Raleigh, N. C. recently, a negro slave was killed by being kicked in the side by a white man who had her in charge to convey to her owner in a neigh-

oring State.
The body of Mr. John M'Kinnon, of Savannah. has been found in the Savannah River-murdered!

A grave has been robbed of its dead, in Marengo Seneca county, N. Y. The grave was left open, and the coffin split to pieces with an axe, leaving eviden marks that the body was mangled in this operation. A. B. Fickel, Postmaster at L'ountsville, (Tenn.)

has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to ten ye, is imprisonment in the prison of Blountsville, unless, in the mean time, a penitentiary should erected. Several well dressed young white men went into ar African meeting in Philadelphia on Sunday before last, in the evening, threw brimstone and Cayenne pepper into the stove, and retired immediately. A disagreeable smell soon followed, and the most violent sneezing and coughing was heard in every part of the house; all were in

great danger of being suffocated. Fire was cried, and in the confusion of getting out many people were tramp-led under foot. Two women were killed, and several A Warning .- Those who are inclined to neglect Sabbath and its ordinances, will do well to consider this dving confession of Reynolds, the murderer, who was executed at New-York, Saturday before last: first neglected going to church, profaned the holy Sabbath, fell in with wicked and bad company, who led

me to houses of ill fame, and thence to the gallows." Caution .- A young man from Vermont-on his first visit to this city-lost his watch at the theatre on Monday evening last. When he last saw it the hands were verging towards the hour of VIII; at a quarter before 1x he missed it. It was probably taken from his fob by one of the light fingered fraternity.

Boston Gazette.

## MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Capt. Samuel Nichols to Mrs. Doreas Rendols; Mr. Erastus A. Young to Miss Mary Moul-ton; Mr. John D. Dean to Miss Lucinda Flagg; Mr. Ebenezer W. Stone, merchant, to Miss Catharine Louisa Whitcomb; Mr. John Hammond to Miss Hart Pillsbury; Mr. Wm. Bird to Miss Sarah R. Howe. In Newton, Mr Benjamin Lewis to Miss

rton: Mr. Moses Johnson, ir. of Cambridge, to Miss Sarah Robinson.—In Saugus, Mr. Cornelius C. Felton to Mrs. Lucy Boynton.—In Billerica, Mr Job Kitteridge, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Susan Rogers.

Mr. James R. Faulkner to Miss Catharine Rogers. In Salem, Mr. Moses Pilsbury to Miss Lucy M'Intire Mr. Wm. Drew to Miss Alice Williams.-In Lynn Mr. Amos Rowe of Gloucester, to Miss Rebec tanley: Mr. Nehemiah Berry to Mrs. Sarah Hill. Mr. Benjamin Smith to Miss Charlotte Williams.-In Newburyport, Mr. Daniel W. Hunn o Miss Mary B. Tucker .- In Andover, Gen Mose Whitney, of Milton, to Mrs. Mary Kitteridge.—In Milton, Mr. David Sumner to Miss Mary Tufts, formerly of Charlestown .- In Woburn, John Tidd, Esq to Miss Julia Ann Claffin .- In New-Bedford Edward Cannon to Miss Priscillia Sawyer, of Tiverton; Mr. Simeon Bicknell to Miss Lydia Sherman daughter of Capt. John S. jun.—In Westborough, Mr. Wm. H. Stratton, of Boston, to Miss Martha F. Childs. -In Barre, Mr. Josiah D. Holden to Miss Martha Wardsworth.

## DEATHS.

In Boston, on Friday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell. John F. Newton, 6; widow Jane Whipple, 82, wife of the late Mr. Jacob W.; Mr. Thomas Smith, 38; Mr. Samuel Merriam, 27; Mr. Charles Smith, 33; Mr. John C. Vinton, 26; Mr. Jackson Neal, 60.

Ann A.Hill, 6 1-2 y. the daughter of Mr. Ezebah H.
Washington Street. She was standing by a Franklin
stove, clad in cotton. Het tire took fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in tlames.—There was no one in the room with her except a little brother; he could render her no assistance; and before her mother could free her from her fiery envelope, she was literally blis-

tered from head to foot. She expired in about 10 hours. Her mother was badly burnt from her endeavors to extinguish the flames. This adds another warning against clothing children in cotton.

Died in Newton, the Hon. WILLIAM HULL, in the

73d year of his age, a Field Officer of the Army of the Revolution, and late Brigadier-General of the Army of the United States.

In Charlestown, Mr. Robert Colwell, of Medford. Sitting on the tongue of his waggon, he fell off, and the wheel passed overhis body.—In Dorchester, John, the wheel passed over his body.—In Dorchester, John, 7 mo., and Susannah Elizabeth, 2 y. 6 mo., youngest children of Mr. James Penniman; Miss S. H. Dagget, 17, daughter of widow H. Dagget.—In Milton, Mr. Isaac R. Fuller, son of Mr. Amasa F. 25.—In Hingham, Mr. John Kingman, 57.—In Newbury, Capt. Nicholas Johnson, 48; John Scott, Esq. 36.—In Salem, Mrs. Mary, wife, of Mr. Elemegr, Worrester, lem, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Worcester, 39; Dea. Samuel Holman, 89; Mr. James S. Hodg-kins, 28—In New Bedford, Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, relict of the late Rev. John Briggs, 54.—In East Bridgwater, Mrs. Jennet Lazel, 27.—In Rowley, Mrs. Apphia Lambert, 77: Miss Ruth Palmer, 78: Capt iphalet Chaplin, 49 .- In Rochester, 19th inst. Mr Empiratet Chaptin, 49.—In Rochester, 19th Inst. Mr. Arnold Briggs, a revolutionary pensioner 68. He was cutting wood in the forest, in company with two others, who in attempting to fell a tree, had lodged it against another, when they fell, the pressure of the first gave the other a direction different from their exectations, and a limb of it struck him to the ground

he survived but a few minutes. In Kennebunkport, Mr. Charles Brown, drowned in the harbor in assisting to get the hig Florida to sea.— In Buxton, Mc. Humphrey W. Eaton, Esq. formerly of Saco.—In Monupelier, Vt. Hon. Joseph Warner.— Mount Vernon, Vt. widow Phebe Raymond, 70.— Ward boro', Vt. Mr. Abner H. Hammond, 22.— In Newport, N. H. Weatworth Clagget, 60.—In Hubbardston, Vt. Mr. Emerson Hall, 49. His death was occasioned by his horses running, when he was thrown from his wagon.—In Fitchburg, Dr. Jonas Marshall, 87.—In Hardwick, Vt. Mr. George Gay. Marshall, 87 .- In Hardwick, Vt. Mr. His death was caused by having a red-hot nail rod run into his thigh "inadvertently," by a blacksmith.

Death in this city last week, 18; niz.—Intemperance, 1—Lung Fever, 1—Fits, 1—Rheumatic, 1—Lumbar Abscess, 1—Apoplexy, 1—Consumption, 4—Croup, 1—Stillborn, 2—Scrofula, 1—Bernt, 1—Typhus Fever, 1—Billious Cholic, 1—City Poor, 1.

Fourteen deaths in Charleston, S. C. for the week ding 13th ult .- 8 whites, 6 blacks and colored. Deaths in N. York, week before last, 92.—Con-imption 18—Fevers 7—Convulsions 8.

In Philadelphia, 64 .- Consumption 11-Fevers 9 TO PATRONS .- The Editors of this paper have ngaged for the coming year an entirely new set of type, which they have every reason to believe will prove excellent. The larger type which we have cho-

three quarters (or perhaps more) of every paper. The smaller type is rather less in size than at present. Foston, Dec. 2, 1825. WILLIS & HALLOCK

sen, is of about a medium size between the two kinds

now used; & is intended to occupy from two thirds to

Wayland's Daties of an American Citizen,

Second Edition.

UST Published and for sale by JAMES LORING,
Cornhill, Boston, and JOHN P. HAVEN, Broad-

ray, New-York.
Extract from a Review of the above in the North American Review for October.

"As an exhibition of strong powers of intellect, united with a wide reach of inquiry & liberality of sea-

niment, few performances of a similar kind are worthy of higher commendation." Nov 25. SECOND CLASS BOOK.

& G. MERRIAM, Brookfield, Mass. have just published SECOND CLASS BOOK.

Principally consisting of Historical, Geographical, and Biographical Lessons, adapted to the capacities of Youth, and designed for their improvement. By A. T. Lowe, M. D. Author of the Columbian Class Book.

RECOMMENDATION

From Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andower, to Dr. Low.
Dr. A. S. M. A. Capacities of the Columbian Class. DEAR SIR .- An examination of your Second Class Book has fully satisfied me, that, in regard both to sub-jects and authors, the selection is made with judgment and taste. The book is, in my opinion, suited in an eminent degree, to aid the youth in our Schools and Academies in acquiring the art of reading, and at the ame time to give them much pleasing and valuable aformation. Nor can it fail to excite in them an arlent zeal to enlarge their acquaintance with the various and very interesting subjects, to which their attention will here be directed and which they ought thoroughly o understand. - I am gratified also to see the paper and rinting so good-a circumstance of more importance than is commonly supposed, to the usefulness of every

chool book. May you be abundantly prospered in this attempt of ours to promote the welfare of the rising generation

Andover, Nov. 11, Yours, &c. L. Woods, (T) The above work is for sale by H. Gray, Boston; Collins & Hannay, New-York; Goodwin & Co. Hartford; Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; S. Butler, Northampton; and T. Dickman, Springfield.

TOUR AROUND HAWAII:-Published. THIS day published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No.50 Cornhill, A JOURNAL OF A TOUR AROUND HAWAII, the largest of the Sandwich Islands. By a Deputation from the Mission on those Islands .- The volume contains 264 pages of letter press; ad is en:bellished with six copperplate engracings Viz. A Likeness of Kuakini, Governor of the Island: a Map of Hawaii; Likeness of Makoa, guide of the Deputation; a view of the house in which the bones of Keare and other ancient Kings of Hawaii are deposited. with their Idols standing around; View of a Missionary Preaching to the Natives on the lava at Kokukana; a Volcanic View on the South end of Kirauea, on the Island of Hawaii. Price \$1 in boards, \$1 12 bound

and lettered. ( Subscribers are requested to send for their copies t's Family Bible, in 6 Vols. royal octavo, with all the Marginal References, and Critical Remarks. Stereotype edition, is published and for sale as above. Price \$21 boards, \$24 sheep, \$30 calf.—Liberal discounts allowed .- Wanted an Apprentice to the

NEW HISTORY OF THE U. STATES. UST received, and for sale by Lincoln & Ed-Mands, 59 Washington Street, "History of the United States, from their first settlement as Colonies, o the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815." eing the work for which a premium of 400 dollars and a gold medal were given by the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres, and is designed as a Class Book for Schools.

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## A. T. LOWE, M. D.

Druggist and Apothecary, AVING been compelled to relinquish the prac-AVING been compensed to reiniquish the pro-tice of medicine, by reason of feeble health, has taken a store, No. 12 Bowdoin Row, Court Street, and Medicines, which he will warrant of the first quait ty, and will sell on very favorable terms. Country physicians, traders, &c. are respectfully solicited to ward their orders.

Families will be supplied with the various compound medicines, at a small advance.

Constant personal attention will be given to physician's prescriptions. ep6w

#### POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph APOSTROPHE TO THE SUN. CAR-BORNE and beautiful! kindling thy torch In Orient, to light thy pathway through The dark cerulean sky! art not afraid At such a giddy height, alone, to roll Thy mighty car? What if a wheel, sprung loose, Should off its axle fly!-methinks that then, Thou would'st descend from thy proud eminence, Dashing thy headlong way through the blue fields Of ether, spoiling those bright gems that hang, Like golden spangles, in the firmament Of night-far, far below this nether orb, Beyond the utmost stretch of keenest vision. Uncourteous! why urge on thy rapid course, Leaving thy tender bride, the beauteous Moon, To follow far behind, and oft to grope Her solitary way unlighted by thy torch? Shame on thy gallantry! check now thy steeds, Take in thy blushing spouse-then crack away Thy foaming coursers, fleeter still, shall whirl Thy mighty chariot round this earthly sphere. How old art thou? for it is said that men, Who lived before the flood, beheld thee rise And set as we do now, enjoyed thy beams, And felt thy cheering warmth, and wondered too That thou should'st venture up so high, fearless Of falling. Saw thine eye the happy pair, For whom the flowers of Eden bloomed so fair, As charmed the messengers of grace, when sent To carry favors from the Court of Heaven! When Eve, with daring hand plucked from the tree Of knowledge that forbidden fruit and ate, And feil, and in her fall brought woe and death On all mankind, did'st thou look on unmoved, Nor hide thy blushing face, ashamed to look On such a deed of foul rebellion? or, Amezed and shudd'ring, did'st thou flee to plunge Thyself beneath the mighty Western wave? Av: and, if fame has not deceived the world, Full many a day did pass ere thou did'st fling Again thy silver beams athwart the sky. Heard'st thou the dying sighs of the past world-The world before the flood? What said the sons Of giddy mirth, when from above, ceaseless, The darkened clouds pour'd down their cataracts, Till streams and rivers, lakes and oceans, burst From their accustomed channels and o'erspread The land, destroying what was beautiful, And tearing from its place whate'er was strong? Was not their cry despairing, when, at last, The boiling waters from their terrene bed, Broke through the crusted earth and rushed upon Its troubled surface, raising higher and higher The overwhelming flood to wreck their hopes? Did'st think thy disc would be eclipsed fore'er. When forty days passed by, and not a ray Pierced thro' the cloud that hung in dense and dark And threat'ning columns, in the pendent sky, To hide thee from the storms that raged below? And when the waves, tired of their ceasless roar, Sought the deep channels of their pristine bed, And there reposed inglorious-and when Th' Almighty drew aside the sable vail, So long spread o'er thy form-as beautiful Thy ruddy face appeared as when, new-born, Eden first saw thy rising orient smiles! A cross the last black cloud that darkly frowned 'Ere it departed, thou, in fitfal mood, Did'st fling thy varied hues and form the bow-A piedge of safety 'midst the howling storm. What ailed thee, proud one! when, in full career, Exulting in thy strength, the voice of man Bade thee stand still! and thy last setting rays On Gibeah's heights reposed till victory O'er Israel's foes was made complete, or till The full-orbed moon rose o'er the Eastern hills, To meet thy parting smiles?

On Ahaz' dial, thou did'st once return In spite of nature's laws, ordained of old, But ne'er again, thou obstinate! shalt thou Roll back thy fiery car, till thou shalt be By Heaven commissioned to inflame the world! When on the Cross of Calv'ry, slain by man, The LAMB of GOD hung bleeding. O! 'twas then, Deep blushing at the fatal deed, thou hid'st Behind a sackcloth vail thy beauteous face, Leaving the world in terror and dismay! and from that hour, 'tis said, thy beams were cold As moonlight on a frosty winter's eve, Till the third morning dawned upon the tomb Where Jesus slept; then thou didst smile again To see Him triumph o'er the King of gloom! Roll on, bright orb! I've watched thy kindling fires Mounting majestic up the orient skies-Morn after morn I've seen thy sportive rays Dancing upon the distant mountain tops-Or lighting on the tall and burnished spire That rises proudly o'er the humble roofs Of my dear native village, to defend Their peaceful inmates from the lightning's flash. Ay; and I've seen thy last departing beams Quiv'ring upon the points of that same spire, As longing still to linger there! And I Will watch thee, peerless one! till my gray hairs And tot'ring knees shall say, "my day is c'er." Roll on! kingdoms shall flourish and expire-But thou, unmoved, shalt live till the last trump Shall call the sleeping world to Judgement-then, By the last storms that wreck the Universe. Thou, beautiful! shalt fall to roll no more! GREEN MOUNTAIN BARD

\* These lines were never penned, but set to type as

fast as composed.

## MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. SLAVERY.—NO. VIII.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—In my last I introduced to my readers the American Colonization Society, as an institution furnishing the most unexceptionable mode, as well as offering a most resistless motive for the indul-gence of those feelings both of justice and humanity, which the previous discussions were calculated to excite. If to hold our fellow-creatures in involuntary servitude, a be conduct equally at variance with the be nevolent spirit of the gospel, and of that declaration of unalienable human rights, upon which, as a sure and strong basis, our republic rests—as soon as we can dis-cern a plan, by the operation of which we can with safety burst the bonds of the oppressed, and restore to those we have wronged the rights which God and na-ture gave them, and of which tyranny and cruelty have deprived them, every humane and benevolent mind will rejoice at the discovery, and avail itself of the advantages it offers. The primary, professed and direct object of the above institution indeed is, to restore to the land of their fathers those in this country who already are nominally possessed of liberty, but to whom, from

their complexion and the unconquerable prejudices felt towards them by the whites, and a variety of other cir-cumstances, their personal freedom is of comparatively little value; and who therefore have no prospect of little value; and who therefore have no pro-rising to distinction or attaining to eminence, but are found among the most vicious and degraded of the A-merican population. This institution has had to en-counter from the out-set directly opposite objections from different sections of our common country. When from different sections of our common country. When it has asked for aid from the North, the North has said, "This is a scheme of Southern policy, a wicked device of slave-holding men, who, desirous of rivetting more firmly, and perpetuating more certainly, the fet-ters of slavery, are anxions to rid themselves of a population, whose presence, influence and example, have a tendency to produce discontent among the slaves, and to furnish them with incitements to a spirit of rebellion and insurrection. We cannot encourage such a scheme."
When the South has been importuned to lend a helping hand, the South has replied, "An enemy hath done this." 'This is the contrivance of men hostile to the state of things among us, of men whose ultimate design is t effect universal emancipation, and this is nothing but an opening wedge." The very fact, that a schem met with objections so diametrically opposite, and so completely destructive of each other, amounts of itself n my mind almost to a demonstration of its excellence, and a proof of its integrity. Suppose we should concede to each party, that its surmises and suspicions are well-founded—what then? is there not motive sufficient, in the good that is to accrue to the class of people imconcerned, to induce every philanthi afford it his hearty concurrence! Is not the investment of many thousands of people with the entire rights of freemen, with the privilege of self-government, with the advantages of a distinct national existence, an object of sufficient magnitude to ensure in its behalf the prayers of the pious and the contributions of the opu-Is not the introduction of civilization and Christianity into the benighted continent of Africa, and the gradual abridgement and final arrest of the accursed slave-trade, (a result that must ensue from the establishment and increase of civilized and Christian colonies) a consideration of sufficient magnitude to warm heart, and to set in efficient motion every hand?

Men must be expected to speculate on the tendency and result of such a scheme as the Colonization Society secording to their wishes, hopes and fears; nor are the friends, patrons and supporters of that institution at all answerable for the contingent consequences, to which it may conduct, while they themselves adhere to their original principles, and keep distinctly in view their primary and avowed design. As far as facts, that have occurred since the origin of the Society, go to develope its tendencies, it would appear that it erting a very favorable influence on the cause of emancipation and human liberty. A number of benevolent individuals have rejoiced in the opportunity thus afforded them of gratifying the feelings of their hearts in a way consistent with their own safety and the safety of the community, and compatible with the laws of the States they respectively reside in. For no Legislature can reasonably or will probably prohibit emancipation, when it is followed by the immediate removal of the manumitted to a distant region, where no injurious in-fluence can possibly be exerted on the enslaved popu-

lation that remain behind.

It remains to be seen, whether the Legislatures of the respective States will do any thing by pecuniary appropriations or in any other way to favor and further the cause of emancipation; or whether they will still frown on every attempt and scout at every proposal intercept and interrupt every movement which Congress may make towards such an object. Should they pertieaciously and perseveringly adopt this latter course, still they cannot obstruct the current of benevolence. thich flows in the hearts of individuals. if they please, as some have done already, spontane ously emancipate their own slaves, either immediately if they can afford to do it, and if the character & habits of their slaves are such as that they may be safely trusted with their liberty; or they may put them upon a course of self-emancipation, which may render their freedom a double blessing, when they shall have purchased and

I have little or no hope, that the Colonization Society will of itself be competent to the mighty task of transporting to Africa the million and a half of slaves now in the United States, should they receive their free-dom, together with the half million of colored persons already free. But it has already done much, and towards opening the eyes of the American community to the possibility and practicability of the transfer of a very great portion of the Africans in our country, to the land of their forefathers: it will do much towards urning the attention of individuals of State Legislatures and of Congress to the subject of transportation; of convincing them that if all will unite in this scheme,
—if individuals will do their part, and the State Legislatures and the National Legislature will do theirs much can be accomplished; the monstrous evil, under which the nation groans, can be either in due time en tirely removed, or at all events, very materially quali-fied, very considerably alleviated. It now costs but \$20 each to convey the blacks to Africa & the directors of the institution assure us, that when farther progress is made in this good work, & the colony attains more growth and stability, so that a much larger number of emigrants may go over at one time, the price of a passage can be reduced to \$10, including too (if I mistake not) their provisions. Suppose therefore, that the nation could be brought to take hold of this subject with spirit and with vigor; that the slave-holding States, seeing their safety and their interests, together with those of unborn posterity, materially involved in this remarkable enterprize of the 19th century, should not only by their own legislatures make large appropriations, but also give their consent and even make their request, that Congress should act—suppose Congress to take the matter up as a national business, popular in a high degree to all their constituents, what a mighty and resistless impulse could, under these circumstances, be given to this weighty concern. Many of the emigrants would be in a condition to meet the expense of their own transportation-many, as some already have been could be sided by ther masters—the treasuries of the re-spective States and of the nation could furnish the remainder of the requisite aid. The motion, brought al-ready before Congress by Mr. King, might be acted upon and carried into effect, and probably other ways and means, one after another, devised, to reach th emergency of the case, when the feelings and interests of the whole country shall have become thoroughly embarked in the cause. At all events, the experiment might be made, without any harm arising from it, to a considerable extent. If all that is desirable cannot be accomplished, we shall at least render some thousands of individuals respectable, prosperous and happy in Africa, who will ever be degraded in America, and be the tenants of our jails for their crimes, or of our poor houses for their pauperism. A great and signal and permanent blessing will be conferred on long-injured and grievously-wronged Africa, by planting on her shores one colony after another of civilized, Christianized and instructed freemen, who will gradually diffuse over the whole continent the blessings and the privi-leges, which fall to their own favored lot.

And until wealthy and powerful public bodies can be brought to take an active and efficient share in this mighty and glorious work, or whether they can be brought to do so or not, why may not all the various benevolent institutions in our land be doing something steadily and constantly, in aid of, & co-operation with the American Colonization Society. If Africa has been wronged, not so much by the Southern States as by the United States-if the guilt of slavery is not a sectional but a national sin, -- how is it, that the claims of that injured, bleeding continent have been so much overlooked in those grand enterprizes of Christian benevolence, which have been felt, more or less, in every other continent and by every other people. We have been evangelizing the world of mariners: and I acknowledge the justice of their claims. Yet while they have been heretofore only a neglected, the Africans have, besides this, been an injured and oppressed peo-ple, "meted out and trodden down." We have been looking after the dispersed and persecuted seed of Abraham; but America has not dispersed nor persecu-

ted them-she has been their friend, when they have been regarded and treated as "outcasts" by the rest of world. We have had "bowels of compass for the poor savages in our Western wilderness; and deep and long have been our arrears to them—yet we have not enslaved them from one generation to another. On our future conduct let this sentiment stand us, " Not that we love the Indians less, bu that we love the Africans more." Will not the American Board come up to the help of Africa, and send her missionaries to that neglected, dreary, needy, yet now promising region? Will not Education Soyet now promising region? rticularly the American Education Society, do something to furnish her with well qualified pastors and teachers of her own complexion? word, every institution of Christian benevolence which can with any consistency or propriety bring this matter within the scope of its operations, make it a subject of immediate, intense and interesting inquiry, "What can be done for the benefit of Africa?"

Efforts of this nature will have the happiest effects in more than one or two, -in a considerable variety of ways. It will present the subject more perpetually and keep it more prominently in public view. Institutions, having entirely distinct, yet by no means discordant or inconsistent ends, may find, in the Colonization Society, some ground upon which they all can act. All the distinguishing features of each may find some thing here on which to impress themselves. Where is there more missionary ground, than in Africa? Mis-sionary stations might be formed, and missionary esents created, either within or without the precincts of Liberia; and in either case might find the existence and flourishing state of this Christian colony, a powerful and efficient auxiliary and co operator. Where is there more promising ground than is presented by Africa for missionary labor! The minds of the natives are to be regarded rather as un-occupied, than as pre-One of the most serious obstacles to the spread of the gospel among the Asiatic Heathen, on whom much labour and money have been expended, is. that a pompous, splendid, imposing and firmly rivetted system of false religion, has to be dislodged from the mind, previous to the introduction into it of gospel truth; whereas the African is rather without any reli gion at all, or it is of so simple a character, as to present but a feeble obstruction to the spread of gospel truth over the hearts of individuals, and through the regions they occupy. But we have more than theory to encourage us here. If I mistake not, facts exist in sufficient abundance from experiments already made evince, that the African mind is susceptible of intellectual culture, the African heart accessible in no small degree to evangelical impression. Have not the Lon-Missionary Society done much, even among th proverbially stupid Hottentots? Has not the English Colony at Sierra Leone, into the constitution management of which the religion of Christ has been essentially incorporated, remarkably flourished? Let Lancastrian schools be introduced and multiplied in the region I speak of; let schools of a still higher order be formed in sufficient numbers to meet the exigen-cy of the case, and let the American Sunday School Union take its part also in the culture of the African mind and heart; and I am greatly mistaken, if a few years will not present fruits of these labors, which will m a comparison with the ospel has had in any other quarter, not excepting the Society and Sandwich Isles. If these representations are true or probable, is not America bound to be doing, y her various Christian institutions, full as much fe Africa as for any portion of the globe whatever? And is not this obligation increased an hundred fold, when we consider, that " her debtors we are" - we have, by our ancestors and by ourselves, wronged and plundered and oppressed that unhappy people, and are as solemnly bound in justice, as we are required by mercy, to lift her from her degradation, and to give her both the structions of literature, and the influences and conso-ations of Christianity. Let all our institutions ther which can be brought to bear on this point at all, be up

and doing without further delay.

I cannot consent to bring this communication to close, without offering a few remarks on an article in the New-York Daily Advertiser, and another in the Charleston Courier, which have fallen in my way, since I wrote the last number. Both the articles in question are editorial. In the former (viz. of Oct. 18) notations are made from the Richmond Inquirer of Gracchus to " Bushrod Washington, Esq. President of he American Colonization Society," finding fault with hat Society for having changed the character it assumed at its outset, for now avowing that its object is the bolition of slavery, whereas, when it commenced, professed to aim at nothing but the removal of the free colored population. How far this charge is just I am not able to say-nor whether, if it be well founded, the change may not be vindicated upon the principle, that public opinion is more and more pointing and looking to mancipation, & that the Society ought to conform to this current of public sentiment. My only view in noticing the article here is, to counteract the influence of the concluding remark of the Editor of the N. York Daily Advertiser. He says, "we matter to those friends & supporters of the Colonization Society in the Free States, who flatter themselves with idea that the people of the Slave States would be glad to free their slaves, if they could only devise any practicable scheme for the purpose." I am sorry for this remark. Though it is not to be pretended, that the slave holders in general are at present favourable to emancipation, or that Legislatures at present would adopt measures for such appurpose, are there not many individuals, that will consent to emancipate-are there not some anxious for the progress of emancipation Have we not met with a sufficient number of encour-aging, very encouraging facts, to prove this? and will not this spirit increase, the more the subject is discread, and the facilities for emancipation appear? T Editor of the Courier in the other article alluded to speaks with great confidence, that the slave-holding ites will tenaciously adhere to the slave system This remains to be proved-I trust Northern men, as well as Southern, will continue the experiment of the Colonization Society.

HERONYMUS.

## For the Recorder & Telegraph.

Ciarksville, (Ten.) Oct. 17, 1825. Messas Entrons,—The present period of time ion of general important truths-such as human rights, that are natural and unalienable, and belong in con mon to all men under the diversified circumstances and situations of the life which now is. Nor is it merely confined to the diffusing of these indisputable and evident truths; but is the bright period to which the future moralist will point on the page of history, wherein the statesman, the patriot and the philanthropist, united their pens and their swords, to deliver their fellow men and themselves from unjustifiable bondage and cruel oppression. The sun has shone but a few days and cruel oppression. The sun has shone but a few days upon the republics of South America, since it could first hall their sons as freemen; and may its splendor be dark as midnight, ere it shall again tell them "Ye are slaves!" The Greek, as if warmed again by the eloquence of Demosthenes, has girded on his sword, has marched to the field, and determined to regain that station "to which the laws of God and nature entitle

or perish in the attempt. This then is the period when public opinion is arouswhen every man is eager to hear or do something for the welfare of suffering humanity; as well as to cancel opinions and regulations that have been made under the influence of ambition or superstition .- And now, Messes. Editors, let me assure you, that it has afforded me no small degree of happiness, to see your religious, liberal, and very useful paper, so deeply devoted to this truly "noble and generous purpose."

In perusing some of your late numbers, I was highly

gratified to see and to read those very independent and reasonable treatises on Slavery which have made their appearance through the medium of your press. I do not pretend to review them; they are no doubt written by men of talent, refinement and integrity. In answer to one of these, I have also perused a high-sounding production of "A Carolinian," No doubt my high-toned friend has very fine feelings for the security of him-self and his brethren slave-holders; but alas! where

norant, immoral, lazy wretches, who raise his corn and his cotton; who, by undergoing the lash of the whip and the heat of the sun, spread his table with the luxurious productions of the soil, and afford him a life of ease and of indolence? The most of the slaveholders have this ready and evasive excuse:-That if turned loose, the slaves would vitiate and disorganize society, as they are in a great measure destitute of virtuous principles. From my own experience I can-not believe this excuse to have any reasonable weight; -certainly it is no excuse for making men slaves, and is still more barbarous, making merchandize .- Actual experience has abundantly testified to my common sense, that the very reason why vice is so prevalent in the Southern States, is, that the white people, having but little to do, become indolent and consequently victious; and that the black people, being so severely labored, have but little leisure, and that little is appropriated to the gratification of such sensual pleasures as their relaxed feelings and unrefined propensities induce. The one part have too small, and the other too great a proportion of labor to perform; consequently the one becomes indofent, effeminate and ,-the other ignorant, uncouth, and irreligious. The Negro's play-day is the Sabbath; and on that day alone he works for himself, and traverses the town to sell his own little pittance. In this the encourages him, and buys his little affairs from him No wonder they are immoral, when encouraged openly to violate that day set apart as sacred by God and the law of the land. But think not from this, that they ire naturally more inclined to do evil than other men. No, they are not-the aspersion is false. I have been among them frequently, and can boildly declare, that in the general, no other part of the human race are more susceptible of soft and goodly impressions They are friendly, charitable giving amongst themselves, and very seldom injure the white people around them. If guilty of any moral crime, it is that of stealing. But who can wonder, that human nature, in its degenerate state at the best should influence these poor creatures to steel, who are so very ignorant, have no hope of future promotion. and are cut off from obtaining a reputable character in society? If a Negro performs a good action, it must flow from his own spontaneous good feeling, and not from any additional circumstance. Let it b bered, they have no anticipation that their situations will be mitigated by it:-let it be recollected they have no inducement from the hope that fortune or freedom will smile upon them; -and, let it be recollected, that the majority of them are ignorant of any system of Ethics, or of any moral rule concerning the relative duties.—Now let us see how many of their masters act from such motives. Some there may be who do, but experience proves that most men are viruous from an inducement superior to the good they

We have been frequently told of the danger of liberating these slaves; but we have never had it established by reason. What danger, let me ask the candid man, can there be to society in liberating a parcel of igno-rant, inoffensive black men, who are destitute of money, arms or provisions, to raise or support a civil war? What excitement would they have, after their masters had just liberated them, to turn upon them, to murder, plunder, fire, and vengeance? Is there not more dar ger of their doing these things now, when soured by the insults and contempt of society, and fired to ven-geance by the oppression and violence of their masters'

When they are few, the "stern arm of the law" has double control over them; and what far exceeds that, they have a warm interest in it for their own preservation. Who is so proud of his rights as the free negro? See with what zeal and pleasure he goes to the poll as a citizen-his countenance displaying the eloqu his feelings throughout every fibre of his face

Such a man is not dangerous. Again we are told, it would be a great loss to their sters-and they would be at a loss to provide for themselves-These difficulties are easy to be obviated. Could not the Landholders hire these negroes, and pay them justly for their labour? Could they not make some general arrangements to give them moral and religious instruction? And to conclude, would not the United tates make some appropriation of land, to which those families who had gathered something might emigrate & ake happy settlements for themselves and their posterity. Such things are possible, are reasonable; and the law of God, of nature, of the land,-the comm dictates of humanity, of policy, and stern Justice, now loudly demand that something of the kind be in

## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors, -- Permit me to acknowledge the fol-owing contributions to the funds of the National Tract Society, collected during a temporary agency for that

To constitute Ministers Life Members. Rev. Nathan B. Crocker, Prov. R. I. from Ladies in Episcopal Congregation, Rev. James Wilson, do. do. from Gentlemen in his Society, 20 00 Rev. Dr. Gano, do. do. from do. in his Society, 20 00 Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, Bristol, R. J. from Rev. John C. Welch, Warren, R. I. from do. 20 00 Rev. Flavel Shurtleff, Pawtuxet, R. I. from Fem. Aux. Soc. Rev. David Benedict, Pawtuxet, R. I. from Rev. George Taft, do. do. from Gent. 21 00 Rev. John Ferguson, Attlebore', Mass. Gent. 20 00 Rev. Luther Sheldon, Easton, Mass. from Mrs.

Phebe Leach. Rev. Moses Thucher, North Wrentham, Mass. from Gentlemen, (in part,)
First payment of Fem. Aux. Soc. in Rev. Mr.
Taft's congregation, Pawtuxet,

Mr. W. Peckham, Prov. \$5,00; Mr. Lowel Adams, Prov. \$1,00; a Lady in Prov. \$1,00; Adams, Prov. \$1,00, a 100, Mass. \$2,00.
Mr. Seabury, Taunton, Mass. \$2,00.
W. TORREY.

## ORDINATIONS.

October 19th, the Rev. HENRY WHITE, to the astoral care of the Church and Union Congregational Society, in Brooks and Jackson, Me. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Jona. Fisher; Sermon, by Rev. Prof. Smith; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. M. Blood; Charge, by Rev. Jona. Fisher; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Jubilee Wellman; Address to the Church and Society, by Rev. Daniel Lovejoy.

Ordained, as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Ran-olph, Mass. on the 9th inst. Rev. OREN TRACY. At a special Ordination in Middlebury, Vt. on Sunday the 23d ult. the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese, admitted Moore BINGHAM, and LOUIS McDONALD, to the order of Deacon

Installed at York, Me. Rev. THOMAS W. DAMAN pastor of 2d Congregational Society. Officiating Cler-ty, Rev. Messas. Porter, Marsh, Greenleaf, Merrill, andler, Dow, Litchfield, and Campbell. In Philadelphia, on the 15th inst. Rev. JOHN H.

KENNEDY, was installed over the 6th Presbyterian Church in that city.—Also Rev. Mr. SMITH was Ordained over a Church which he had gathered in the North-

## CARDS.

The Rev. ELIAKIM PHELPS acknowledges the receipt of \$50, from Ladies of his Society to constitute him an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and returns his most cordial thanks for this additional expression of their attention and respect. Brookfield, Nov. 7, 1825.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars from Ladies in his parish, to con-stitute him a Life Member of the American Tract So-NOAH EMERSON. Baldwin, Me. Oct. 24, 1825.

The sum of \$24,000 was sent to the United States, by the Pope, during the last year, for the purpose of supporting the clergy of the Catholic communion.

Dartmouth College .- From the annual catalogic of the Officers and Students of this Literary Instit of the Officers and Students of this Literary Instition, located in Hanover, New Hampshire; it appeats that the whole number of Students, attached to the stitution is 277—viz: Medical Students 103; Seni stitution is 277—viz: Medical Students 1vo; Seniors 35; Juniers 42; Sophomores 51; Freshmen 46. The Faculty consists of a President, the Rev. Bennet Ty. Seven Professors and two Tutors. The ler, D. D. seven Professors and two Tutors, autumnul course of Medical Lectures commence autumnit course of Medical Lectures commences two weeks after Commencement, which is on the Wednes, weeks after Commencement in August It confourteen weeks, and the fees are fifty do The Academical course of studies and requisites for admission are about the same as at the other New-England Colleges, and the necessary expenses, including tuition, library, room rent, board, fuel, washing, &c are estimated at \$102 a year.

Bowdoin College.-We observe by the Catalogue Bowdoin College, that the present number of Sindents of this flourishing Institution is 134, viz. —33 Seniors-34 Juniors-28 Sophomores, and 39 Fresh

Hallowell Adv. Charleston College, S. C .- The Senior Sophomore and Freshmen Classes, at present contain 30 students. Grammar School 100, English School 60. Tolal, 190

#### From the Family Visitor TRADE TO AFRICA.

We learn from Baltimore papers, that books will soon be opened in that city for stock to be invested in commercial intercourse with Africa, with a view of facilitating the transportation to that country of the free coloured people of the United States. The design of this intercourse is unfolded in the annexed paragraph from the American:

Our object is to afford facilities to the free color ed people of Maryland, and of the United States, procure their own passage to the land of their states, by opening a trade with 40,000,000 of inhabits. in Africa: by supplying them with the necessitie life, and receiving the produce of their soil, insteadless, in return. This benevolent object may be The exports from this country will be ma factured articles of small bulk; those received for them, will be much more bulky, and consequenthree-fourths of the vessels in this trade would be der the necessity of going out in ballast, and afford favourable opportunity to colonists to procure a pas sage. They would reduce the price to Africa so los within the reach of every coloured person i America.

The Navy of France, according to the Etoile of Aug. 28, contained in 1823, the following number and descriptions of ships: 14 of 120 guns, 22 of 80, 26 of 74, 46 carrying from 60 to 44; and of corvettes brigs, &c. 110; making 218 armed vessels, of which 62 are of the line, and 46 frigates

The whole naval force of Europe, says a French paper, amounts to 300 ships of the line, and 340 frigates. But of this force, England alone possesses 165 ships of the line, and 180 frigates. More than half

The amount of money due in the United States in France, for property confiscated under the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet decrees, is estimated by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, at thirty millions of dollars.

The quantity of lead annually melted from the ore

Missouri, is not less than 4,000,000 pounds. In the city of Pittsburg, Pa. there are 7 Steam Roling Mills, some of which manufacture from pig metal 28 tons of malleable iron, 8 Air Foundries ware, 6 Steam Engine Manufactories, a Wire Factory, a Steam Paper Mill, &c. &c.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND AN IRISHMAN.

On Saturday the President of the United States arrive ed in Philadelphia, on his way to Washington. He came in the steam-boat from Trenton. While on board the boat a well dressed, ruddy complexioned man address sed him in these words—"I am an Irishman, Siz-understand you are the President of the United States and I desire to have the honor to shake hands with "With great pleasure, Sir," said Mr. Adar extending his hand and shaking that of the person wi had addressed him. "May I ask, Sir," said the Pres dent. "how you like this country?" "Indeed, Sir, dent, "how you like this country?" said the Irishman, "I like it very much. I like it nuch that I intend soon to become A NATIVE!!" T President smiled, and with a gentle inclination of head, said-" We shall be happy, Sir, to have st Here the parties fellow-citizens." the crowd which pressed round the President. The is a genuine and good Irish bull. It is not unworth of a place in Miss Edgeworth's collection.—D. Pres

Caution .- Persons who are in the habit of using portable cooking furnaces, are cautioned against warming rooms with them, especially those without fire-pla-ces and chimneys. Several cases have occurred where the effects of burning charcoal had nearly proved fatal. In one family three persons fell down suddenly, and would no doubt have died but for the timely arrival s: Salem Observer.

New Charity .- We understand that the Teachers of the Primary Schools in this city, have it in con-templation to form themselves into an Association. for the purpose of aiding children who may, during the winter months, be deprived of the advantages which these excellent institutions afford, by a deficiency of clothing .- Boston Gaz.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

J UST Published, and for sale by CUMMINGS, HILL LIARD & CO. The ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with an Improved Syntax .- PART I. Comprehending at one view what is necessary to be committed to mem ry.—PART II. Containing a Recapitulation, with various Illustrations and Critical Remarks. Designed for the use of Schools. By J. M. PUTNAM.

Extracts from the Preface. In the first part of this work, every thing relating the subject of English Grammar has been which was deemed important for the learner to comit to memory. The object in making this arrate ment was, to relieve the instructer from the t marking detached passages; and to encourage the pil by showing him, at one view, how small a tax his patience, in this least interesting part of his stud

In the second part of the work, the cience are exhibited in a more full and extended form accompanied with a variety of familiar illustration Terms and distinctions, in a style adapted to the e-pacity of the youthful mind, are carefully explained. Words of doubtful construction, whose nature and of-fice are changed on account of the different connexions which they sustain in a sentence, have received special attention; and their various applications have been i lustrated by familiar examples. No pains have been spared to render the whole subject intelligible—to di-vest it of mystery and difficulty—and to make it an in-teresting and useful study.

The improvements in syntax, it is believed, are o considerable importance. Rules have been added, by which the pupil will be able to parse many difficult sentences and phrases which have always, particularly to young beginners, been a source of perplexity and dis couragement. The fact is not to be denied, for ever teacher has felt its truth, that many sentences which are unexceptionable in their grammatical construct cannot be parsed with propriety by any rules in the common systems of English Grammar. Of this des cription are the following:-"The book is worth pe rusing—or worth a perusal: He was offered a large sum for his estate: The bridge is twenty rods long. He died seven years ago: The article cost me a dellar." The words marked with italics, are those which derived a residual to the seven years ago: demand particular attention. The awkward and forced manner in which sentences like these are attempted to be parsed by the application of the rules in our com Grammars, clearly proves that their syntax is greatly deficient. But these sentences, and those of a similar nature, which have been a source of so much veration and discourse have been a source of so much veration.

and discouragement to young grammarians, may be

parsed with the greatest case, by means of a good syn-tax, comprising suitable rules.

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REM

VIVAL IN E ical of religion letter from the burch there. he author of Divine Provi r, in the C southwar the year 1652, cherein the Rev. J ordained nued with nd as to un rers, as they were a cientious,

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